PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (11) Publication number: 2002-296435 (43) Date of publication of application: 09.10, 2002 -----(51) Int. C1. G02B 6/122 H05K 1/02 H05K 1/14 H05K 1/18 H05K 3/46 (21) Application number: 2001-373369 (71) Applicant: IBIDEN CO LTD (22) Date of filing: 06.12.2001 (72) Inventor: ASAI MOTOO (30)Priority Priority number: 2000371882 Priority date : 06.12,2000 Priority country : JP (54) DEVICE FOR OPTICAL COMMUNICATION

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a device for optical communication which
has low connection loss between mounted optical components and has

excellent connection reliability.

SOLUTION: In the device for optical communication consisting of a substrate for mounting an integrated circuit chip and a multilayer printed circuit board, a light receiving element and a light emitting element are mounted at the side of the board for mounting the integrated circuit chip opposed to the multilayer printed circuit board so that the light receiving part and the light emitting part are exposed, respectively. An optical waveguide is formed at the side of the multilayer printed circuit board opposed to the substrate for mounting the integrated circuit chip. An optical signal is transmitted through the optical waveguide and the light receiving element or the light emitting element.

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CLATMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the device for optical communication which consists of a substrate for IC chip mounting, and a multilayer printed wiring board. To said substrate for IC chip mounting A photo detector and a light emitting device are mounted so that a light sensing portion and a light-emitting part may be exposed to said multilayer printed wiring board and the side which counters, respectively. To said multilayer printed wiring board The device for optical communication characterized by being constituted so that optical waveguide may be formed in said substrate for IC chip mounting, and the side which counters and a lightwave signal can be transmitted through said optical waveguide, and said photo detector or said light emitting device.

[Claim 2] said substrate for IC chip mounting — a substrate top — a conductor — the conductor with which laminating formation was carried out and said substrate of the resin insulating layer [a circuit and] between layers was pinched — the conductor with which the through hole connected and circuits sandwiched said resin insulating layer between layers — the device for optical communication according to claim 1 to which circuits are connected by the Bahia hall.

[Claim 3] said multilayer printed wiring board — a substrate top — a conductor — the conductor with which laminating formation was carried out and said substrate of the resin insulating layer [a circuit and] between layers was pinched — the conductor with which the through hole connected and circuits sandwiched said resin insulating layer between layers — the device for optical communication according to claim 1 or 2 to which circuits are connected by the Bahia hall.

[Claim 4] Said substrate for IC chip mounting and said multilayer printed wiring board are a device for optical communication given in any 1 of claims 1-3 in which the solder bump is formed in order to transmit an electrical signal. [Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the device for optical

[0002] In recent years, attentions have gathered for the optical fiber focusing on the communication link field. In especially IT (information technology) field, the communication technology which used the optical fiber for maintenance of the high-speed Internet network is needed. In the communication system using the optical fiber which has the descriptions, such as **low loss, **high bandwidth, **narrow diameter and a light weight, no ** guiding, and ** saving resources, and has this description, compared with the communication system using the conventional metallic cable, the number of repeaters can be reduced sharply, construction and maintenance become easy, and an optical fiber can attain economization of communication system, and high-reliability-ization.

[0003] Moreover, since an optical fiber can multiplex the light of the wavelength from which not only the light of one wavelength but many differ to coincidence with one optical fiber, it can realize the transmission line of the large capacity which can respond to various applications, and can respond to image service etc.

[0004] Then, in network communication, such as such the Internet, using the optical communication using an optical fiber not only for the communication link of a backbone but for the communication link with a backbone and terminal equipments (a personal computer, mobile one, game, etc.) and the communication link of terminal equipments is proposed. Thus, when using optical communication for the communication link with a backbone and a terminal equipment etc., it is necessary to attach the device for optical communication in a terminal equipment, and what was equipped with optics which process the optical waveguide which transmits a lightwave signal to a substrate, and a lightwave signal, such as a photo detector and a light emitting device, as a device for optical communication is proposed.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, the conventional device for optical communication was not enough satisfactory in respect of connection dependability. This is considered to be because for the low connection loss in the factor for attaining the optical communication which is excellent in connection dependability, i.e., the connection between optics, (for example, connection with connection between an optical fiber and optical waveguide, optical waveguide and a photo detector, or a light emitting device) to fully have not been securable.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Then, in order to secure low connection loss in connection between optics, as a result of inquiring wholeheartedly, in case this invention persons mounted an optic on a substrate and/or in a substrate, they hit on an idea for each optic to be mounted in a position, namely, for low connection loss to be secured by losing location gap of each optic, and completed the device for optical communication of this invention which consists of the following configuration.

[0007] The device for optical communication of this invention is a device for optical communication which consists of a substrate for IC chip mounting, and a multilayer printed wiring board. Namely, to the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting A photo detector and a light emitting device are mounted so that a light sensing portion and a light-emitting part may be exposed to the above-mentioned multilayer printed wiring board and the side which counters, respectively. To the above-mentioned multilayer printed wiring board Optical waveguide is formed in the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting, and the side which counters, and it is characterized by being constituted so that a lightwave signal can be transmitted through the above-mentioned optical waveguide, and the above-mentioned photo detector or the above-mentioned light emitting device.

[0008] In the device for optical communication of this invention moreover, the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting Circuits are connected by the through hole, a substrate top -- a conductor -- the conductor with which laminating formation was carried out and the above-mentioned substrate of the resin insulating layer [a circuit and] between layers was pinched -- It is desirable for circuits to be connected by the Bahia hall, the conductor which sandwiched the above-mentioned resin insulating layer between layers -- the above-mentioned multilayer printed wiring board a substrate top -- a conductor -- the conductor with which laminating formation was carried out and the above-mentioned substrate of the resin insulating layer [a circuit and] between layers was pinched -- the conductor with which the through hole connected and circuits sandwiched the above-mentioned resin insulating layer between layers -- it is desirable for circuits to be connected by the Bahia hall. Moreover, in the device for optical communication of this invention, in order to transmit an electrical signal, as for the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting, and the above-mentioned multilayer printed wiring board, it is desirable to form the solder bump.

[0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the device for optical

communication of this invention is explained. The device for optical communication of this invention is a device for optical communication which consists of a substrate for IC chip mounting, and a multilayer printed wiring board. To the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting A photo detector and a light emitting device are mounted so that a light sensing portion and a light-emitting part may be exposed to the above-mentioned multilayer printed wiring board and the side which counters, respectively. To the above-mentioned multilayer printed wiring board Optical waveguide is formed in the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting, and the side which counters, and it is characterized by being constituted so that a lightwave signal can be transmitted through the above-mentioned optical waveguide, and the above-mentioned photo detector or the above-mentioned light emitting device.

[0010] Since the device for optical communication of this invention consists of a substrate for IC chip mounting with which the photo detector and the light emitting device were mounted in the position, and a multilayer printed wiring board with which optical waveguide was formed in the position, its connection loss between the mounted optics is low, and excellent in connection dependability as a device for optical communication.

[0011] Moreover, in the device for optical communication of this invention, when coming to connect the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting. and the above-mentioned multilayer printed wiring board through a solder bump, both can be more certainly stationed to a position according to the self-alignment operation which solder has. In addition, in order that, as for a self-alignment operation, a solder resist layer may crawl solder, solder says the operation to which it is going to exist in a stable configuration by near the center of opening for solder bump formation with the fluidity which self has at the time of reflow processing. Though location gap has occurred to both in front of a reflow in case the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting is connected on the above-mentioned multilayer printed wiring board above-mentioned solder bump when this self-alignment operation is used, the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting can move at the time of a reflow, and this substrate for IC chip mounting can be attached in the exact location on the above-mentioned multilayer printed wiring board. therefore, if it is alike, respectively and optics, such as a photo detector, a light emitting device, and optical waveguide, are attached in the exact location, the device for optical communication which is excellent in connection dependability can be manufactured by of the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting, and the above-mentioned multilayer printed

wiring board] connecting the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting on the above-mentioned multilayer printed wiring board through a solder bump.

[0012] The photo detector and the light emitting device are mounted so that a light sensing portion and a light-emitting part may expose the substrate for IC chip mounting which constitutes the above-mentioned device for optical communication to the above-mentioned multilayer printed wiring board and the side which counters, respectively. As the above-mentioned photo detector, PD (photodiode), APD (avalanche photodiode), etc. are mentioned, for example. What is necessary is just to use these properly suitably in consideration of the configuration of the above-mentioned device for optical communication, demand characteristics, etc. Si, germanium, InGaAs, etc. are mentioned as an ingredient of the above-mentioned photo detector. In these, a point to InGaAs which is excellent in light-receiving sensibility is desirable.

[0013] As the above-mentioned light emitting device, LD (semiconductor laser), DFB-LD (distribution feedback mold-semiconductor laser), LED (light emitting diode), etc. are mentioned, for example. What is necessary is just to use these properly suitably in consideration of a configuration, demand characteristics, etc. of the above-mentioned device for optical communication.

[0014] As an ingredient of the above-mentioned light emitting device, a gallium, arsenic and the compound (GaAsP) of Lynn, a gallium, aluminum and the compound (GaAlAs) of arsenic, a gallium and the compound (GaAs) of arsenic, an indium, a gallium and the compound (InGaAs) of arsenic, an indium, a gallium, arsenic, the compound (InGaAsP) of Lynn, etc. are mentioned. That what is necessary is just to use these properly in consideration of communication link wavelength, when communication link wavelength is 0.85-micrometer band, GaAlAs can be used, and in the case of 1.3-micrometer band or 1.55-micrometer band, communication link wavelength can use InGaAs and InGaAsP. Moreover, as for the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting, it is desirable to form the solder bump for transmitting an electrical signal. Thereby, it is because an electrical signal can be transmitted between external electronic parts.

[0015] Moreover, optical waveguide is formed in the side which the multilayer printed wiring board which constitutes the above-mentioned device for optical communication counters with the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting. Therefore, a lightwave signal can be transmitted through optical waveguide.

[0016] As an ingredient of the above-mentioned optical waveguide, quartz

glass, a compound semiconductor, a polymer ingredient, etc. are mentioned. for example. In these, while excelling in workability, it excels in adhesion with the resin insulating layer between layers of a multilayer printed wiring board, and the point which is low cost to a polymer is desirable. [0017] As the above-mentioned polymer ingredient, a well-known thing can be used conventionally, and, specifically, the polymer manufactured from silicone resin; benz-cyclo-butene, such as polyimide resin; epoxy resin;UV hardenability epoxy resin; deuteration silicone resin, such as acrylic resin; fluorination polyimide, such as PMMA (polymethylmethacrylate), Deuteration PMMA, and heavy hydrogen fluorination PMMA, is mentioned. [0018] Moreover, the thickness of the above-mentioned optical waveguide has desirable 5-50 micrometers, and the width of face has desirable 1-50 micrometers. In the above-mentioned multilayer printed wiring board, it is desirable for the optical waveguide formed in the location which counters the photo detector of the substrate for IC chip mounting, and the optical waveguide formed in the location which counters the light emitting device of the substrate for IC chip mounting to be what consists of the same ingredient. Moreover, it is desirable to form the optical-path conversion mirror in the above-mentioned optical waveguide. By forming an optical-path conversion mirror, it is because it is possible to change an optical path into a desired include angle. Formation of the above-mentioned optical-path conversion mirror can be performed by carrying out grinding of the end of optical waveguide so that it may mention later. Moreover, as for the above-mentioned multilayer printed wiring board, it is desirable to form the solder bump for transmitting an electrical signal. Thereby, it is because an electrical signal can be transmitted between external electronic parts.

[0019] Moreover, in the device for optical communication of this invention, the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting and a multilayer printed wiring board are arranged so that the above-mentioned photo detector and the above-mentioned light emitting device, and the above-mentioned optical waveguide may counter, and they are constituted so that a lightwave signal can be transmitted through the above-mentioned photo detector or the above-mentioned light emitting device, and the above-mentioned optical waveguide.

[0020] Specifically, both can be stationed by connecting through a solder bump to the position which the above-mentioned photo detector and the above-mentioned light emitting device, and the above-mentioned optical waveguide counter. It is because a self-alignment operation of solder can be used.

[0021] An example of the operation gestalt of the device for optical communication which consists of the above-mentioned configuration hereafter is explained referring to a drawing. prawing1 is the sectional view showing typically 1 operation gestalt of the device for optical communication of this invention. In addition, the device for optical communication in the condition that IC chip was mounted is shown in drawing1.

[0022] As shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, the device 150 for optical communication consists of the substrates 120 for IC chip mounting and multilayer printed wiring boards 100 which mounted the IC chip 140, and the substrate 120 for IC chip mounting and the multilayer printed wiring board 100 are electrically connected through the solder connection 141.

[0023] the mounting substrate 120 for IC chip — both sides of a substrate 121 — a conductor — the conductor with which laminating formation was carried out and the substrate 121 of the resin insulating layer [a circuit 124 (124a, 124b) and] 122 between layers was pinched — the conductor which sandwiched circuits and the resin insulating layer 122 between layers — circuits are electrically connected by the through hole 129 (129a, 129b) and the Bahia hall 127 (127a, 127b, 127c, 127d), respectively. Moreover, the solder resist layer 134 equipped with the solder bump is formed in the outermost layer of the mounting substrate 120 for IC chip, in addition the outermost layer of a multilayer printed wiring board 100 and the side which counters equips it with the photo detector 138 and the light emitting device 139 so that light sensing portion 138a and light-emitting part 139a may be exposed, respectively.

[0024] a multilayer printed wiring board 100 — both sides of a substrate 101 — a conductor — the conductor with which laminating formation was carried out and the substrate 101 of the resin insulating layer [a circuit 104 and] 102 between layers was pinched — the conductor which sandwiched circuits and the resin insulating layer 102 between layers — circuits are electrically connected by the through hole 109 and the Bahia hall 107, respectively. Moreover, while the solder resist layer 114 equipped with the opening 111 for optical paths and a solder bump is formed, the optical waveguide 118 (118a, 118b) equipped with the optical conversion mirror 119 (119a, 119b) directly under [for optical paths] opening 111 (111a, 111b) is formed in the mounting substrate 120 for IC chip of a multilayer printed wiring board 100, and the outermost layer of the side which counters. [0025] In the device 150 for optical communication which consists of such a configuration The lightwave signal sent from the outside through an optical fiber (not shown) is introduced into optical waveguide 118a. After

being sent to the photo detector 138 (light sensing portion 138a) through optical-path conversion mirror 119a and opening 111a for optical paths, it changes into an electrical signal by the photo detector 138 — having — further — conductive layer 142a— a conductor — it will be sent to the IC chip 140 through circuit 124a—Bahia hall 127a—through hole 129a—Bahia hall 127b—solder connection 143a.

[0026] Moreover, the electrical signal sent out from the IC chip 140 solder connection 143b-Bahia hall 127c-through hole 129b-Bahia hall 127d- a conductor, after being sent to a light emitting device 139 through circuit 124b-conductive layer 142b it changes into a lightwave signal by the light emitting device 139 — having — this lightwave signal — opening from light emitting device 139 (light-emitting part 139a) 111for optical paths b— and it conversion mirror [optical] 119b minds, is introduced into optical waveguide 118b, and is delivery outside as a lightwave signal through an optical fiber (not shown) further — it will be carried out.

[0027] In the device for optical communication of this invention, since light / electrical signal conversion is performed, the transmission distance of an electrical signal is short and can respond to a high-speed communication link more in the location near the inside of the substrate for IC chip mounting, i.e., IC chip. moreover, the electrical signal sent out from IC chip is delivery outside through an optical fiber, after being changed into a lightwave signal, as mentioned above — it is not only carried out, but it sends to a multilayer printed wiring board through a solder bump — having — the conductor of this multilayer printed wiring board — it will be sent to electronic parts, such as other IC chips mounted in the multilayer printed wiring board, through a circuit (the Bahia hall and a through hole are included).

[0028] Next, how to manufacture the device for optical communication of this invention is explained, the photo detector of the substrate for IC chip mounting after the above-mentioned device for optical communication manufactures separately for example, the substrate for IC chip mounting, and a multilayer printed wiring board and a light emitting device, and the conductor of a multilayer printed wiring board — both are stationed so that a circuit may counter, and further, solder bumps are connected by reflow processing, adjusting both location, and it manufactures by forming a solder connection. Therefore, suppose that the manufacture approach of the substrate for IC chip mounting and the manufacture approach of a multilayer printed wiring board are explained separately, and how to connect both is explained after that first here.

[0029] First, the manufacture approach of the substrate for IC chip mounting

is explained.

(1) an insulating substrate -- a start ingredient -- carrying out -- first -- this insulating substrate top -- a conductor -- form a circuit. As the above-mentioned insulating substrate, a glass epoxy group plate, a polyester substrate, a polyimide substrate, a bismaleimide-triazine (BT) resin substrate, a thermosetting polyphenylene ether substrate, copper clad laminate, a RCC substrate, etc. are mentioned, for example, Moreover, ceramic substrates, such as an alumimium nitride substrate, and a silicon substrate may be used, the above -- a conductor -- a circuit can be formed by performing etching processing, after forming a solid conductor layer in the front face of for example, the above-mentioned insulating substrate by nonelectrolytic plating processing etc. Moreover, you may form by performing etching processing to copper clad laminate or a RCC substrate. [0030] moreover, the conductor whose above-mentioned insulating substrate was pinched -- in making connection between circuits by the through hole, after using a drill, laser, etc. for example, for the above-mentioned insulating substrate and forming a through tube, the through hole is formed by performing nonelectrolytic plating processing etc. In addition, the diameter of the above-mentioned through tube is usually 100-300 micrometers. Moreover, when a through hole is formed, it is desirable to be filled up with a resin filler in this through hole.

[0031] (2) next, the need -- responding -- a conductor -- perform roughening formation processing on the surface of a circuit, as the above-mentioned roughening formation processing -- melanism (oxidization) -- the etching processing using the etching reagent containing - reduction processing, the second copper complex, and an organic-acid salt etc., processing by the Cu-nickel-P needlelike alloy plating, etc. can be mentioned. the case where a roughening side is formed here -- the average roughness of this roughening side -- usually -- 0.1-5 micrometers -- desirable -- a conductor - the adhesion of a circuit and the resin insulating layer between layers. and a conductor -- when the effect to the electrical signal transmission ability of a circuit etc. is taken into consideration, 2-4 micrometers is more desirable. In addition, before this roughening formation processing is filled up with a resin filler in a through hole, it may be performed. and it may form a roughening side also in the wall surface of a through hole. It is because the adhesion of a through hole and a resin filler improves.

[0032] (3) next, a conductor — form the resin layer which forms the resin layer which is not hardened [which some of thermosetting resin photopolymers, and thermosetting resin become from the acrylic-ized resin,

these and thermoplastics, and the included resin complex on the substrate in which the circuit was formed, or consists of thermoplastics. The resin layer which is not hardened [above-mentioned] can be formed by applying non-hardened resin by the roll coater, a curtain coating machine, etc., or carrying out thermocompression bonding of the resin film non-hardened (semi-hardening). Moreover, the resin layer which consists of the above-mentioned thermoplastics can be formed by carrying out thermocompression bonding of the resin Plastic solid fabricated on the film. [0033] In these, the approach of carrying out thermocompression bonding of the resin film non-hardened (semi-hardening) is desirable, and sticking by pressure of a resin film can be performed for example, using a vacuum laminator etc. Moreover, although what is necessary is not to limit especially sticking-by-pressure conditions, but just to choose suitably in consideration of the presentation of a resin film etc., it is usually desirable to carry out on a pressure 0.25 - 1.0MPa, the temperature of 40-70 degrees C, the degree of vacuum of 13-1300Pa, and about [time amount 10-120 second | conditions.

[0034] As the above-mentioned thermosetting resin, an epoxy resin, phenol resin, polyimide resin, polyester resin, a bismaleimide resin, polyolefine system resin, polyphenylene ether resin, polyphenylene resin, a fluororesin, etc. are mentioned, for example. As an example of the above-mentioned epoxy resin, novolak mold epoxy resins, such as a phenol novolak mold and a cresol novolak mold, the cycloaliphatic epoxy resin which carried out dicyclopentadiene conversion are mentioned, for example. [0035] As the above-mentioned photopolymer, acrylic resin etc. is mentioned,

[0035] As the above-mentioned photopolymer, acrylic resin etc. is mentioned, for example. Moreover, the thing to which the heat-curing radical, and the methacrylic acid and acrylic acid of the above-mentioned thermosetting resin were made to acrylic—ization-react as resin which acrylic—ized some above-mentioned thermosetting resin for example, is mentioned.

[0036] As the above-mentioned thermoplastics, phenoxy resin, polyether sulfone (PES), polysulfone (PSF), polyphenylene sulfone (PPS) polyphenylene sulfide (PPES), polyphenylene ether (PPE) polyether imide (PI), etc. are mentioned, for example.

[0037] Moreover, as the above-mentioned resin complex, especially if thermosetting resin, a photopolymer (the resin which acrylic-ized some thermosetting resin is also included), and thermoplastics are included, it will not be limited, but as a concrete combination of thermosetting resin and thermoplastics, phenol resin / polyether sulfone, polyimide resin/polysulfone, an epoxy resin / polyether sulfone, an epoxy resin/phenoxy resin, etc. are mentioned, for example. Moreover, as a

concrete combination of a photopolymer and thermoplastics, acrylic resin/phenoxy resin, the epoxy resin that acrylic-ized a part of epoxy group, polyether sulfone, etc. are mentioned, for example.

[0038] Moreover, as for the rate of a compounding ratio of thermosetting resin and the photopolymer in the above-mentioned resin complex, and thermoplastics, thermosetting resin or a photopolymer / thermoplastics =95 /5 =50/50 are desirable. It is because a high toughness value is securable, without spoiling thermal resistance.

[0039] Moreover, the above-mentioned resin layer may consist of resin layers from which it differs more than two-layer. It is that a lower layer is formed from thermosetting resin or the resin complex of a photopolymer / thermoplastics =50/50, and the upper layer is specifically formed from thermosetting resin or the resin complex of a photopolymer / thermoplastics =90/10 etc. While securing the outstanding adhesion with an insulating substrate by making it such a configuration, the formation ease at the time of forming opening for the Bahia halls etc. at a back process is securable. [0040] Moreover, the above-mentioned resin layer may be formed using the resin constituent for roughening side formation. The matter of fusibility is distributed to the roughening liquid which consists of at least one sort chosen from an acid, alkali, and an oxidizer into the heat-resistant-resin matrix which is not hardened [poorly soluble] to the roughening liquid which serves as the above-mentioned resin constituent for roughening side formation from at least one sort chosen from an acid, alkali, and an oxidizer. In addition, when the same time amount immersion is carried out, the word of the above "poor solubility" and "fusibility" says relatively what has an early dissolution rate as "fusibility" to the same roughening liquid for convenience, and calls "poor solubility" relatively what has a late dissolution rate to it for convenience.

[0041] In case the above-mentioned roughening liquid is used for the resin insulating layer between layers and a roughening side is formed as the above-mentioned heat-resistant-resin matrix, what can hold the configuration of a roughening side is desirable, for example, thermosetting resin, thermoplastics, these complex, etc. are mentioned. Moreover, by using a photopolymer, exposure and a development may be used for the resin insulating layer between layers, and opening for the Bahia halls may be formed.

[0042] As the above-mentioned thermosetting resin, an epoxy resin, phenol resin, polyimide resin, polyolefin resin, a fluororesin, etc. are mentioned, for example. Moreover, when sensitization-izing the above-mentioned thermosetting resin, a heat-curing radical is made to

acrylic(meta) -- ization-react using a methacrylic acid, an acrylic acid, etc.

[0043] As the above-mentioned epoxy resin, a cresol novolak mold epoxy resin. the bisphenol A mold epoxy resin, a bisphenol female mold epoxy resin, a phenol novolak mold epoxy resin, an alkylphenol novolak mold epoxy resin. a biphenol female mold epoxy resin, a naphthalene mold epoxy resin, a dicyclopentadiene mold epoxy resin, the epoxidation object of the condensate of phenols and the aromatic aldehyde which has a phenolic hydroxyl group, triglycidyl isocyanurate, cycloaliphatic epoxy resin, etc. are mentioned, for example. These may be used independently and may be used together two or more sorts. Thereby, it excels in thermal resistance etc. [0044] As the above-mentioned thermoplastics, phenoxy resin, polyether sulfone, polysulfone, polyphenylene sulfone, polyphenylene sulfide, a polyphenyl ether, polyether imide, etc. are mentioned, for example. These may be used independently and may be used together two or more sorts. [0045] It is desirable that it is at least one sort as which the matter of fusibility is chosen from an inorganic particle, a resin particle, and metal particles to the roughening liquid which consists of at least one sort chosen from the above-mentioned acid, alkali, and an oxidizer.

[0046] As the above-mentioned inorganic particle, an aluminium compound, a lime compound, a potassium compound, a magnesium compound, a silicon compound, etc. are mentioned, for example. These may be used independently and may be used together two or more sorts.

[0047] As the above-mentioned aluminium compound, as the above-mentioned lime compound, a calcium carbonate, a calcium hydroxide, etc. are mentioned, potassium carbonate etc. is mentioned, an alumina, an aluminum hydroxide, etc. are mentioned and a silica, a zeolite, etc. are mentioned [a magnesia, a dolomite basic magnesium carbonate, talc, etc. are mentioned, and] as the above-mentioned silicon compound as the above-mentioned magnesium compound as the above-mentioned potassium compound, for example. These may be used independently and may be used together two or more sorts.

[0048] Dissolution removal of the above-mentioned alumina particle can be carried out by fluoric acid, and dissolution removal of the calcium carbonate can be carried out with a hydrochloric acid. Moreover, dissolution removal of a sodium content silica or the dolomite can be carried out in an alkali water solution.

[0049] As the above-mentioned resin particle, what consists of thermosetting resin, thermoplastics, etc. is mentioned, for example. When immersed in the roughening liquid which consists of at least one sort chosen from an acid, alkali, and an oxidizer It will not be limited especially

if a dissolution rate is earlier than the above-mentioned heat-resistant-resin matrix. Specifically For example, amino resin (melamine resin, a urea-resin, guanamine resin, etc.), an epoxy resin, phenol resin, phenoxy resin, polyimide resin, polyphenylene resin, polyolefin resin, a fluororesin, bismaleimide-triazine resin, etc. are mentioned. These may be used independently and may be used together two or more sorts. In addition, the above-mentioned resin particle needs to carry out hardening processing beforehand. It is because the above-mentioned resin particle will dissolve in the solvent in which a resin matrix is dissolved if it is not made to harden.

[0050] Moreover, as the above-mentioned resin particle, a rubber particle, liquid phase resin, liquid phase rubber, etc. may be used. As the above-mentioned rubber particle, acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber, polychloroprene rubber, polyisoprene rubber, acrylic rubber, multi-** system rigidity rubber, a fluororubber, polyurethane rubber, silicone rubber, ABS plastics, etc. are mentioned, for example. Moreover, for example, various denaturation polybutadiene rubbers, such as polybutadiene rubber, epoxy denaturation, urethane denaturation, and acrylonitrile (meta) denaturation, the acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (meta) containing a carboxyl group, etc. may be used.

[0051] As the above-mentioned liquid phase resin, the non-hardened solution of the above-mentioned thermosetting resin can be used, and epoxy non-hardened oligomer, the mixed liquor of an amine system curing agent, etc. are mentioned as an example of such liquid phase resin, for example. As the above-mentioned liquid phase rubber, non-hardened solutions, such as various denaturation polybutadiene rubbers, such as the above-mentioned polybutadiene rubber, epoxy denaturation, urethane denaturation, and acrylonitrile (meta) denaturation, and acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (meta) containing a carboxyl group, etc. can be used, for example.

[0052] To prepare the above-mentioned photopolymer constituent using the above-mentioned liquid phase resin or liquid phase rubber, a heat-resistant-resin matrix and the matter of fusibility need to dissolve and twist to homogeneity (that is, phase separation is carried out like), and need to choose these matter like. By mixing the heat-resistant-resin matrix chosen by the above-mentioned criteria and the matter of fusibility, the photopolymer constituent in the condition that the "island" of a heat-resistant-resin matrix is distributing in the "sea" of the condition which the "island" of liquid phase resin or liquid phase rubber is distributing in the "sea" of the above-mentioned heat-resistant-resin matrix. liquid phase resin, or liquid phase rubber can be prepared. And

after stiffening the photopolymer constituent of such a condition, a roughening side can be formed by removing the liquid phase resin or liquid phase rubber of the "sea" or a an "island."

[0053] As the above-mentioned metal particles, gold, silver, copper, tin, zinc, stainless steel, aluminum, nickel, iron, lead, etc. are mentioned, for example. These may be used independently and may be used together two or more sorts. Moreover, the surface may be covered with resin etc. in order that the above-mentioned metal particles may secure insulation.

[0054] When two or more sorts are mixed and it uses the matter of the above—mentioned fusibility, as a combination of the matter of two sorts of fusibility to mix, the combination of a resin particle and an inorganic particle is desirable. the resin insulating layer between layers which adjustment of thermal expansion tends to plan them between poorly soluble resin, and they become from the resin constituent for roughening side formation while both of conductivity can be hurt low and can secure the insulation of the resin insulating layer between layers — a crack — not generating — the resin insulating layer between layers, and a conductor — it is because exfoliation does not occur between circuits.

[0055] It is desirable to use an organic acid in these as an acid used as the above-mentioned roughening liquid, for example, although organic acids, such as a phosphoric acid, a hydrochloric acid, a sulfuric acid, a nitric acid, and formic acid, an acetic acid, etc. are mentioned. It is because it is hard to make the metallic conductor layer exposed from the Bahia hall corrode when roughening processing is carried out. As the above-mentioned oxidizer, it is desirable to, use the water solution of a chromic acid, chromate acid mixture, and alkaline permanganates (potassium permanganate etc.) etc. for example. Moreover, as the above-mentioned alkali, water solutions, such as a sodium hydroxide and a potassium hydroxide, are desirable.

[0056] The mean particle diameter of the matter of the above-mentioned fusibility has desirable 10 micrometers or less. Moreover, big coarse grain and mean particle diameter may use it combining a small particle relatively relatively [mean particle diameter / the mean particle diameter of 2 micrometers or less]. That is, it is combining the matter of the fusibility whose mean particle diameter's is 0.1-0.5 micrometers, and the matter of the fusibility whose mean particle diameter's is 1-2 micrometers etc. [0057] Thus, when big coarse grain and mean particle diameter combine a small particle relatively relatively [particle / average], the

small particle relatively relatively [particle / average], the dissolution residue of the nonelectrolytic plating film can be lost, the amount of palladium catalysts under plating resist can be lessened, and a still shallower and complicated roughening side can be formed. Furthermore, by forming a complicated roughening side, even if the irregularity of a roughening side is small, the practical Peel reinforcement is maintainable. Mean particle diameter exceeds 0.8 micrometers, and that of the above-mentioned coarse grain is less than 2.0 micrometers, and, as for a particle, it is desirable for mean particle diameter to be 0.1-0.8 micrometers.

[0058] (4) Next, in forming the resin insulating layer between layers using thermosetting resin and resin complex as the ingredient, while performing hardening processing to a non-hardened resin insulating layer, form opening for the Bahia halls and consider as the resin insulating layer between layers. Moreover, at this process, a through tube may be formed if needed. As for the above-mentioned opening for the Bahia halls, forming by the lasing is desirable. Moreover, when a photopolymer is used as an ingredient of the resin insulating layer between layers, you may form by the exposure development.

[0059] Moreover, in forming the resin insulating layer between layers using thermoplastics as the ingredient, opening for the Bahia halls is formed in the resin layer which consists of thermoplastics, and it considers as the resin insulating layer between layers. In this case, opening for the Bahia halls can be formed by giving the lasing. Moreover, what is necessary is just to form this through tube by drilling, the lasing, etc., when forming a through tube at this process.

[0060] As laser used for the above-mentioned lasing, carbon dioxide gas laser, ultraviolet laser, excimer laser, etc. are mentioned, for example. In these, excimer laser and the carbon dioxide gas laser of a short pulse are desirable.

[0061] Moreover, it is desirable also in excimer laser to use the excimer laser of a hologram method. A hologram method is a method which irradiates a laser beam through a hologram, a condenser lens, a laser mask, an imprint lens, etc. at the specified substance, and much openings can be once formed in a resin film layer efficiently by exposure by using this method.

[0062] Moreover, when using carbon dioxide gas laser, as for the pulse separation, it is desirable that they are 10-4-10 to 8 seconds. Moreover, as for the time amount which irradiates the laser for forming opening, it is desirable that it is 10-500 microseconds. Moreover, much openings for the Bahia halls can be formed at once by irradiating a laser beam through an optical-system lens and a mask. By minding an optical-system lens and a mask, it is the same reinforcement and is because exposure reinforcement can irradiate the same laser beam at two or more parts. Thus, after forming

opening for the Bahia halls, DESUMIA processing may be performed if needed. [0063] (5) next, the front face of the resin insulating layer between layers including the wall of opening for the Bahia halls -- a conductor -- form a circuit. a conductor -- a circuit is formed -- if it hits, a thin film conductor layer is first formed in the front face of the resin insulating layer between layers. The above-mentioned thin film conductor layer can be formed by approaches, such as nonelectrolytic plating and sputtering. [0064] As the quality of the material of the above-mentioned thin film conductor layer, copper, nickel, tin, zinc, cobalt, a thallium, lead, etc. are mentioned, for example. In these, what consists of the copper from a point, copper, and nickel which are excellent in an electrical property. economical efficiency, etc. is desirable. Moreover, as thickness of the above-mentioned thin film conductor layer, when forming a thin film conductor layer with nonelectrolytic plating, 0.3-2.0 micrometers is desirable and 0.6-1.2 micrometers is more desirable. Moreover, when forming by sputtering, 0.1-1.0 micrometers is desirable.

[0065] Moreover, a roughening side may be formed in the front face of the resin insulating layer between layers before forming the above-mentioned thin film conductor layer. By forming a roughening side, the adhesion of the resin insulating layer between layers and a thin film conductor layer can be raised. When the resin insulating layer between layers is especially formed using the resin constituent for roughening side formation, it is desirable to form a roughening side using an acid, an oxidizer, etc. [0066] Moreover, when a through tube is formed at the process of the above

(4), in case a thin film conductor layer is formed on the resin insulating layer between layers, it is good also as a through hole by forming a thin film conductor layer also in the wall surface of a through tube.

[0067] (6) Subsequently, form plating resist on the substrate with which the thin film conductor layer was formed in the front face. After the above-mentioned plating resist sticks for example, a photosensitive dry film, it can carry out adhesion arrangement of the photo mask which consists of a glass substrate with which the plating resist pattern was drawn, and can form it by performing an exposure development.

[0068] (7) After that, perform electroplating by making a thin film conductor layer into a plating bar, and form an electroplating layer in the above-mentioned plating-resist agenesis section. As the above-mentioned electroplating, copper plating is desirable. Moreover, the thickness of the above-mentioned electroplating layer and 5-20 micrometers are desirable.

[0069] then, the thing for which the nonelectrolytic plating film and thin

film conductor layer under the above-mentioned plating resist and this plating resist are removed -- a conductor -- a circuit (the Bahia hall is included) can be formed. What is necessary is just to perform removal of the above-mentioned thin film conductor layer using etching reagents, such as mixed liquor of a sulfuric acid and a hydrogen peroxide, sodium persulfate, ammonium persulfate, a ferric chloride, and a cupric chloride. that what is necessary is just to perform removal of the above-mentioned plating resist for example, using an alkali water solution etc. moreover, the above -- a conductor -- after forming a circuit, the catalyst on the resin insulating layer between layers may be removed using an acid or an oxidizer if needed. It is because the fall of an electrical property can be prevented, moreover, the method of performing etching processing, after replacing with the approach (a process (6) and (7)) of forming an electroplating layer after forming this plating resist and forming an electroplating layer the whole surface on a thin film conductor layer -using -- a conductor -- a circuit may be formed.

[0070] Moreover, when a through hole is formed in the above (4) and the process of (5), it may be filled up with a resin filler in this through hole. Moreover, when filled up with a resin filler in a through hole, a wrap lid plating layer may be formed for the surface section of a resin filler layer by performing nonelectrolytic plating if needed.

[0071] (8) next, the thing for which roughening processing is performed on the front face of this lid plating layer, and the process of (3) - (7) is further repeated if needed when a lid plating layer is formed — the both sides — the resin insulating layer between layers, and a conductor — carry out laminating formation of the circuit. In addition, a through hole may be formed and it is not necessary to form at this process.

[0072] (9) next, a conductor — form a solder resist layer in the outermost layer of the substrate in which the circuit and the resin insulating layer between layers were formed. The above-mentioned solder resist layer can be formed using the solder resist constituent which consists of for example, polyphenylene ether resin, polyolefin resin, a fluororesin, thermoplastic elastomer, an epoxy resin, polyimide resin, etc.

[0073] moreover, as solder resist constituents other than the above For example, the acrylate (meta) of a novolak mold epoxy resin, an imidazole curing agent, 2 functionality (meta) acrylic ester monomer, the polymer of with a molecular weight of about 500 to 5000 acrylic ester (meta), The fluid of the shape of a paste containing photosensitive monomers, such as thermosetting resin which consists of a bisphenol mold epoxy resin etc., and a multiple-valued acrylic monomer, a glycol ether system solvent, etc.

is mentioned, and, as for the viscosity, it is desirable to be adjusted to 1 - 10 Pa-s at 25 degrees C.

[0074] (10) Next, form opening for solder bump formation, and opening for optical element mounting in the above-mentioned solder resist layer. Formation of the above-mentioned opening for solder bump formation can be performed using the approach of forming opening for the Bahia halls, and the same approach, i.e., an exposure development and the lasing. Moreover, in case a solder resist layer is formed, the solder resist layer which has opening for solder bump formation and opening for optical element mounting may be formed by producing the resin film which has opening in a desired location, and sticking this resin film on it beforehand.

[0075] (11) next, the conductor exposed by forming the above-mentioned opening for solder bump formation — if needed, a circuit part is covered with corrosion-resistant metals, such as nickel, palladium, gold, silver, and platinum, and let it be a solder pad. In these, it is desirable to form an enveloping layer with metals, such as nickel-gold, nickel-silver, nickel-palladium, and nickel-palladium-gold. Although the above-mentioned enveloping layer can be formed according to plating, vacuum evaporationo, electrodeposition, etc., in these, it is desirable to form with plating from the point of excelling in the homogeneity of an enveloping layer. moreover, the conductor exposed by forming opening for optical element mounting at this process — it is desirable to form an enveloping layer also in a circuit part.

[0076] (12) Next, form a solder bump by carrying out a reflow after filling up the above-mentioned solder pad with soldering paste through the mask with which opening was formed in the part equivalent to the above-mentioned solder pad.

[0077] (13) An optical element (a photo detector and light emitting device) is further mounted in a solder resist layer. What is necessary is for mounting of an optical element to fill up soldering paste with the process of the above (12) also into opening for optical element mounting, and just to mount it through solder (conductive layer) further, by attaching the above-mentioned optical element, in case a reflow is performed. Moreover, it may replace with soldering paste and an optical element may be mounted using electroconductive glue etc. When these approaches are used, a photo detector and a light emitting device will be mounted in the front face of a solder resist layer.

[0078] Moreover, it may replace with the above-mentioned approach of carrying out a surface mount, in case opening for optical element mounting is formed at the process of the above (10), opening may be formed in the magnitude which can contain an optical element, and you may mount by containing an optical element in opening through electroconductive glue after that. In this case, a photo detector and a light emitting device will be built in a solder resist layer. By passing through such a process, the substrate for IC chip mounting which constitutes the device for optical communication of this invention can be manufactured.

[0079] Next, the manufacture approach of a multilayer printed wiring board is explained.

(1) the first same process as (1) - (8) of the manufacture approach of the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting — carrying out — the both sides — a conductor — a circuit and the resin insulating layer between layers produce the substrate by which laminating formation was carried out repeatedly. In addition, the through hole is suitably formed also at this process.

[0080] (2) next, the substrate for IC chip mounting and the conductor on the resin insulating layer between layers of the side which counters—form optical waveguide in the circuit agenesis section. Formation of the above—mentioned optical waveguide can be performed by attaching beforehand the optical waveguide fabricated in the predetermined configuration through adhesives, when carrying out by using inorganic materials, such as quartz glass, for the ingredient. Moreover, the optical waveguide which consists of the above—mentioned inorganic material can be formed by making the inorganic material of LiNb03 and LiTa03 grade form by the liquid—phase—epitaxial method, the chemistry depositing method (CVD), a molecular beam epitaxy, etc.

[0081] Moreover, when forming the above-mentioned optical waveguide using a polymer ingredient, the film for optical waveguide formation fabricated in the shape of a film on the substrate or the mold releasing film can be beforehand stuck on the resin insulating layer between layers, or optical waveguide can be formed from forming directly on the resin insulating layer between layers. Specifically, it can form using a selective polymerization method, the approach using reactive ion etching and photolithography, the direct exposing method, the approach using injection molding, the photograph breeching method, the approach that combined these. In addition, these approaches can be used also when forming directly it forms on the resin insulating layer between layers also when forming optical waveguide on a substrate or a mold releasing film.

[0082] Moreover, an optical-path conversion mirror is formed in the above-mentioned optical waveguide. Although you may form before attaching the above-mentioned optical-path conversion mirror on the resin insulating

layer between layers, and you may form after attaching on the resin insulating layer between layers, it is desirable to form an optical-path conversion mirror beforehand except for the case where this optical waveguide is directly formed on the resin insulating layer between layers. other members which can work easily and constitute a multilayer printed wiring board at the time of an activity, for example, a conductor, — it is because a blemish is attached to a circuit, the resin insulating layer between layers, etc. or there is no possibility of damaging these.

[0083] It is not limited especially as an approach of forming the above-mentioned optical-path conversion mirror, but the well-known formation approach can be used conventionally. Specifically, machining with the diamond saw and cutter whose tip is 90 degrees of V types, processing by reactive ion etching, laser ablation, etc. can be used. [0084] (3) Next, form a solder resist layer in the outermost layer of the substrate in which optical waveguide was formed. The above-mentioned solder resist layer can be formed using the resin constituent used when forming the solder resist layer of for example, the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting, and the same resin constituent.

[0085] (4) Next, form opening for solder bump formation, and opening for optical paths in the substrate for IC chip mounting, and the solder resist layer of the side which counters. Formation with the above-mentioned opening for solder bump formation and opening for optical paths can be performed to the substrate for IC chip mounting using the approach of forming opening for solder bump formation, and the same approach, i.e., an exposure development, the lasing, etc. In addition, formation of the above-mentioned opening for solder bump formation and formation of opening for optical paths may be performed to coincidence, and are separately good in a line.

[0086] In these, in case a solder resist layer is formed, it is desirable to choose the approach of forming opening for solder bump formation and opening for optical paths by applying the resin constituent which contains a photopolymer as the ingredient, and performing an exposure development. It is because there is no possibility of attaching a blemish to the optical waveguide which exists under this opening for optical paths, at the time of opening formation in forming opening for optical paths by the exposure development. Moreover, in case a solder resist layer is formed, the solder resist layer which has opening for solder bump formation and opening for optical paths may be formed by producing the resin film which has opening in a desired location, and sticking this resin film on it beforehand. [0087] Moreover, opening for solder bump formation may be formed also in

the solder resist layer of the substrate for IC chip mounting, the field which counters, and the opposite side if needed. By passing through a back process, it is because an external connection terminal can be formed also in the solder resist layer of the substrate for IC chip mounting, the field which counters, and the opposite side.

[0088] (5) next, the conductor exposed by forming the above-mentioned opening for solder bump formation — if needed, a circuit part is covered with corrosion-resistant metals, such as nickel, palladium, gold, silver, and platinum, and let it be a solder pad. What is necessary is just to specifically carry out to the substrate for IC chip mounting using the approach of forming a solder pad, and the same approach.

[0089] (6) Next, form a solder bump by carrying out a reflow after filling up the above-mentioned solder pad with soldering paste through the mask with which opening was formed in the part equivalent to the above-mentioned solder pad. Moreover, it is good also as PGA (Pin Grid Array) or BGA (Ball Grid Array) by arranging a pin in an external substrate connection side, or forming a solder ball in the solder resist layer of the substrate for IC chip mounting, the field which counters, and the opposite side. By passing through such a process, the multilayer printed wiring board which constitutes the device for optical communication of this invention can be manufactured.

[0090] Next, how to manufacture the device for optical communication is explained using the substrate for IC chip mounting and multilayer printed wiring board which were manufactured by the above-mentioned approach. First, a solder connection is formed by the solder bump of the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting, and the solder bump of the above-mentioned multilayer printed wiring board, and both are connected electrically. That is, both are connected by carrying out opposite arrangement and carrying out a reflow of the substrate for IC chip mounting, and the multilayer printed wiring board to a position with the predetermined sense, respectively.

[0091] Moreover, in this process, even if some location gap exists among both when opposite arrangement of both is carried out in order to connect the substrate for IC chip mounting, and a multilayer printed wiring board using both solder bump, both can be stationed to a position by the self-alignment effectiveness by solder at the time of a reflow.

[0092] Next, IC chip is mounted in the above-mentioned substrate for IC chip mounting, and it considers as the device for optical communication by performing a resin seal after that if needed. Mounting of the above-mentioned IC chip can be conventionally performed by the well-known

approach. Moreover, it is good also as a device for optical communication by connecting the substrate for IC chip mounting and multilayer printed wiring board which performed mounting of IC chip before connecting the substrate for IC chip mounting, and a multilayer printed wiring board, and mounted IC chip.

[0093]

[Example] Hereafter, this invention is further explained to a detail. (Example 1)

bisphenol mold epoxy resin A. The production (weight-per-epoxy-equivalent 469, Epicoat 1001 by oil-ized shell epoxy company) 30 weight section of the resin film for the resin insulating layers between production A-1. layers of the substrate for IC chip mounting, The cresol novolak mold epoxy resin (weight-per-epoxy-equivalent 215, Epiclon N-673 by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.) 40 weight section, The triazine structure content phenol novolak resin (phenol nature hydroxyl equivalent 120, Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc. make FENO light KA-7052) 30 weight section The ethyl diethylene glycol acetate 20 weight section, The heating dissolution is carried out stirring in the solvent naphtha 20 weight section. There The end epoxidation polybutadiene rubber (Nagase Brothers formation DENAREKKUSU R-45 by industrial company EPT) 15 weight section, and the 2-phenyl -4, the 5-bis(hydroxymethyl) imidazole grinding article 1.5 weight section, The pulverizing silica 2 weight section and the silicon system defoaming agent 0.5 weight section were added, and the epoxy resin constituent was prepared. After applying using a roll coater so that the thickness after drying the obtained epoxy resin constituent on a PET film with a thickness of 38 micrometers may be set to 50 micrometers, the resin film for the resin insulating layers between layers was produced by making it dry for 10 minutes at 80-120 degrees C.

[0094] The mean particle diameter by which coating of the silane coupling agent was carried out to the preparation bisphenol female mold epoxy monomer (oil-ized shell company make, molecular weight: 310 YL983U) 100 weight section of the resin constituent for through tube restoration and a front face A-2. By 1.6 micrometers the diameter of grain of maximum size -- SiO2 spherical particle (the Adtec Corp. make --) 15 micrometers or less CRS The viscosity prepared the resin filler of 45 - 49 Pa-s at 23**1 degree C by carrying out stirring mixing of the 1101-CE170 weight section and the leveling agent (Sannopuko PERENORU S4) 1.5 weight section for a container. In addition, the imidazole curing agent (Shikoku formation shrine make, 2E4 MZ-CN) 6.5 weight section was used as a curing agent.

[0095] A-3. Copper clad laminate which 18-micrometer copper foil 28

laminates to both sides of the insulating substrate 21 which consists of the glass epoxy resin with a manufacture (1) thickness of 0.8mm or BT (bismaleimide triazine) resin of the substrate for IC chip mounting was used as the start ingredient (refer to <u>drawing 2</u> (a)). first, the thing which drill drilling of this copper clad laminate is carried out, and nonelectrolytic plating processing is performed, and is etched in the shape of a pattern — both sides of a substrate 21 — a conductor — the circuit 24 and the through hole 29 were formed.

[0096] (2) Wash in cold water the substrate in which the circuit 24 was formed, a through hole 29 and a conductor — NaOH (10 g/l) after drying, and NaClO2 (40 g/l), Melanism processing the water solution containing Na3 PO4 (6 g/l) — melanism — it considers as a bath (oxidation bath) — and the conductor which performs reduction processing which makes a reduction bath NaOH (10 g/l) and the water solution containing NaBH4 (6 g/l), and includes a through hole 29 — the roughening sides 24a and 29a were formed in the front face of a circuit 24 (refer to drawing 2 (b)).

[0097] (3) the following approach after preparing the resin filler indicated to the above A-2 — after preparation — less than 24 hours — the conductor of one side of the inside of a through hole 29, and a substrate 121 — the circuit agenesis section and a conductor — the layer of resin filler 30' was formed in the rim section of a circuit 24. That is, after pushing in a resin filler in a through hole using a squeegee, it was made to dry on 100 degrees C and the conditions for 20 minutes first. next, a conductor — the conductor with which the part equivalent to the circuit agenesis section lays on a substrate the mask which carried out opening, and serves as a crevice using the squeegee — the circuit agenesis section was also filled up with the resin filler, and the layer of resin filler 30' was formed by making it dry on 100 degrees C and the conditions for 20 minutes (refer to drawing 2 (c)).

[0098] (4) the belt sander [one side / which finished processing of the above (3) / of a substrate] polish using the belt abrasive paper (Sankyo Rikagaku make) of **600 — a conductor — it ground so that resin filler 30' might remain neither in the front face of a circuit 24, nor the land front face of a through hole 29, and subsequently buffing for removing the blemish by the above-mentioned belt sander polish was performed. Such a series of polishes were similarly performed about the field of another side of a substrate. Subsequently, by 100 degrees C, it performed at 150 degrees C for 1 hour for 3 hours, 120 degrees C performed heat-treatment of 7 hours at 180 degrees C for 1 hour, and the resin filler layer 30 was formed. [0099] thus, a through hole 29 and a conductor — the surface section of

the resin filler 30 formed in the circuit agenesis section, and a conductor—the front face of a circuit 24— flattening—carrying out—the resin filler 30 and a conductor—the insulating substrate which side—face 24 of a circuit 24 stuck firmly through the roughening side, and internal—surface 29a of a through hole 29 and the resin filler 30 stuck firmly through the roughening side was obtained (refer to drawing 2 (d)). this process—the front face of the resin filler layer 30, and a conductor—the front face of a circuit 24 turns into the same flat surface.

— the front face of a circuit 24 turns into the same flat surface. [0100] (5) software etching after rinsing and carrying out acid cleaning of the above-mentioned substrate — carrying out — subsequently — an etching reagent — both sides of a substrate — a spray — spraying — a conductor — etching the front face of a circuit 24, the land front face of a through hole 29, and a wall — a conductor — the roughening sides 24a and 29a were formed in all the front faces of a circuit 24 (refer to drawing 3 (a)). As an etching reagent, the etching reagent (the product made from MEKKU, MEKKU dirty bond) containing the imidazole copper (II) complex 10 weight section, the glycolic-acid 7 weight section, and the potassium chloride 5 weight section was used.

[0101] (6) Next, the somewhat larger resin film for the resin insulating layers between layers than the substrate produced by the above A-I was laid on the substrate, and after carrying out temporary sticking by pressure and judging on pressure 0.4MPa, the temperature of 80 degrees C, and the conditions for sticking-by-pressure time amount 10 seconds, the resin insulating layer 22 between layers was formed by sticking using vacuum laminator equipment by the approach of further the following (refer to drawing 3 (b)). That is, on the substrate, actual sticking by pressure was carried out on the degree of vacuum of 65Pa, pressure 0.4MPa, temperature 80, and the conditions for time amount 60 seconds, and heat curing of the resin film for the resin insulating layers between layers was carried out for 30 minutes at 170 degrees C after that.

[0102] (7) Next, mind the mask with which the through tube with a thickness of 1.2mm was formed on the resin insulating layer 22 between layers, and it is CO2 with a wavelength of 10.4 micrometers. By gas laser, the opening 26 for the Bahia halls with a diameter of 80 micrometers was formed in the resin insulating layer 22 between layers on the beam diameter of 4.0mm, the Top Hat mode, 8.0 microseconds of pulse width, the path of 1.0mm of the through tube of a mask, and the conditions of one shot (refer to drawing 3 (c)).

[0103] (8) The roughening side was formed in the front face containing the internal surface of the opening 26 for the Bahia halls by immersing the

substrate in which the opening 26 for the Bahia halls was formed, for 10 minutes in the 80-degree C solution containing the permanganic acid of 60 g/l, and carrying out dissolution removal of the epoxy resin particle which exists in the front face of the resin insulating layer 22 between layers (refer to drawing 3 (d)).

[0104] (9) Next, the substrate which finished the above-mentioned processing was washed in cold water after being immersed in the neutralization solution (product made from SHIPUREI). Furthermore, the catalyst nucleus was made for the front face of this substrate that carried out the surface roughening process (a roughening depth of 3 micrometers) to adhere to the front face (for the internal surface of the opening 26 for the Bahia halls to be included) of the resin insulating layer 22 between layers by giving a palladium catalyst (not shown). That is, the above-mentioned substrate was immersed into the catalytic liquid containing a palladium chloride (PdC12) and a stannous chloride (SnC12), and the catalyst was given by depositing a palladium metal.

[0105] (10) Next, into the non-electrolytic copper plating water solution of the following presentations, the substrate was immersed and the non-electrolytic copper plating film 32 with a thickness of 0.6-3.0 micrometers was formed at the front face (the internal surface of the opening 26 for the Bahia halls is included) of the resin insulating layer 22 between layers, and the wall surface of a through tube 29 (refer to drawing 4 (a)).

[0106] [Nonelectrolytic plating water solution]

NiSO4 0.003 mol/1 tartaric acid 0.200 mol/1 copper sulfate 0.030 mol/1HCHO 0.050 mol/1NaOH 0.100 mol/1alpha and alpha'-bipyridyl 100 mg/l polyethylene glycol (PEG) 0.10 g/l [nonelectrolytic plating conditions] It is 40 minutes [0107] by whenever [30-degree C solution temperature]. (11) Next, stick a commercial photosensitive dry film on the substrate with which the non-electrolytic copper plating film 32 was formed, lay a mask, and it is 100 mJ/cm2. The plating resist 23 with a thickness of 20 micrometers was formed by exposing and carrying out a development in a sodium-carbonate water solution 0.8% (refer to drawing 4 (b)).

[0108] (12) Subsequently, 50-degree C water washed the substrate and it degreased, with 25-degree C water, after washing with the sulfuric acid further after rinsing, electrolysis plating was performed on condition that the following, and the electrolytic copper plating film 33 with a thickness of 20 micrometers was formed in the plating-resist 23 agenesis section (refer to drawing 4 (c)).

[0109] [Electrolysis plating liquid]

Sulfuric acid 2.24 mol/1 copper sulfate 0.26 mol/1 additive 19.5 ml/1 (made in ATOTEKKU Japan, KAPARASHIDO GL)

[Electrolysis plating conditions]

Current density 1 A/dm 2 hours 65 Part temperature 22**2 ** [0110] (13) — a conductor with a thickness of 18 micrometers which carries out etching processing of the nonelectrolytic plating film under the plating resist 23 with the mixed liquor of a sulfuric acid and a hydrogen peroxide, carries out dissolution removal and consists of non-electrolytic copper plating film 32 and electrolytic copper plating film 33 further after carrying out exfoliation removal of the plating resist 23 by NaOH 5% — the circuit 25 (the Bahia hall 27 is included) was formed (refer to drawing 4 (d)). furthermore, the etching reagent used at the process of the above (5) and the same etching reagent (MEKKU dirty bond) — using — a conductor — the roughening side was formed in circuit 25 (the Bahia hall 27 is included) front face.

[0111] (14) Next, made it dissolve so that it may become 60% of the weight of concentration to diethylene-glycol wood ether (DMDG). The oligomer (molecular weight: 4000) 46.67 weight section of the photosensitive grant which acrylic-ized 50% of epoxy groups of a cresol novolak mold epoxy resin (Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd. make), 80% of the weight of the bisphenol A mold epoxy resin (oil-ized shell company make --) dissolved in the methyl ethyl ketone trade name: -- the Epicoat 1001 15.0 weight section and an imidazole curing agent (Shikoku -- formation -- shrine make --) trade name: -- 2 organic-functions acrylic monomer (the Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd. make --) which are the 2E4 MZ-CN1. 6 weight section and a photosensitive monomer trade name: -- the R604 4.5 weight section -- the same -- a multiple-valued acrylic monomer (the Kyoei Kagaku K. K. make --) trade name: -- the DPE6A1.5 weight section and a dispersed system defoaming agent (the Sannopuko make --) Stir the S-65 0.71 weight section for a container, mix, and a mixed constituent is prepared. The solder resist constituent which adjusted viscosity to 2,0 Pa-s at 25 degrees C was obtained by adding the benzophenone (Kanto chemistry company make) 2.0 weight section and the Michler's-ketone (Kanto chemistry company make) 0.2 weight section as a photosensitizer as a photopolymerization initiator to this mixed constituent. In addition, in the case of 60min-1 (rpm), in the case of rotor No. 4 and 6min-1 (rpm), measurement of viscosity was based on rotor No.3 by the Brookfield viscometer (the Tokyo Keiki Co., Ltd. make, DVL-B mold).

[0112] (15) next, the resin insulating layer 22 between layers and a conductor — the above-mentioned solder resist constituent was applied by the thickness of 30 micrometers, for 20 minutes was performed at 70 degrees

C, desiccation processing was performed to both sides of the substrate in which the circuit 25 (the Bahia hall 27 is included) was formed, the condition for 30 minutes at 70 degrees C, and layer 34' of a solder REJISU constituent was formed in them (refer to drawing 5 (a)).

[0113] (16) Subsequently, stick the photo mask with a thickness of 5mm with which the pattern of opening for solder bump formation and opening for optical elements (a photo detector and light emitting device) was drawn in a solder resist layer, and they are 1000 mJ/cm2. It exposed by ultraviolet rays, the development was carried out with the DMTG solution, and opening with a diameter of 200 micrometers was formed. And further, it carries out at 120 degrees C for 1 hour for 1 hour, heat-treats [80 degrees C/1 hour and 100 degrees C] on the conditions of 3 hours by 150 degrees C, respectively, a solder resist layer is stiffened, it has the opening 35 for solder bump formation, and the opening 31 for optical elements, and the solder resist layer 34 the thickness of whose is 20 micrometers was formed (refer to drawing 5 (b)). In addition, a commercial solder resist constituent can also be used as the above-mentioned solder resist constituent.

[0114] (17) Next, the substrate in which the solder resist layer 34 was formed was immersed in the non-electrolyzed nickel-plating liquid of pH=4.5 containing a nickel chloride (2.3x10-1 mol/1), sodium hypophosphie (2.8x10-1 mol/1), and a sodium citrate (1.6x10-1 mol/1) for 20 minutes, and the nickel-plating layer with a thickness of 5 micrometers was formed in the opening 35 for solder bump formation, and the opening 31 for optical elements. Furthermore, the substrate was immersed in the non-electrolyzed gilding liquid containing a gold cyanide potassium (7.6x10-3 mol/1), an ammonium chloride (1.9x10 to 1 mol/1.), a sodium citrate (1.2x10-1 mol/1), and sodium hypophosphite (1.7x10-1 mol/1) for 7.5 minutes on 80-degree C conditions, the gilding layer with a thickness of 0.03 micrometers was formed on the nickel-plating layer, and it considered as the solder pad 36.

[0115] (18) Next, print soldering paste to the opening 35 for solder bump formation and the opening 31 for optical elements which were formed in the solder resist layer 34. Furthermore, by attaching in the soldering paste printed to the opening 31 for optical elements, performing alignment of light sensing portion 38a of a photo detector 38 and a light emitting device 39, and light-emitting part 39a, and carrying out a reflow to it at 200 degrees C While mounting the photo detector 38 and the light emitting device 39, the solder bump 37 was formed in the opening 35 for solder bump formation, and it considered as the substrate for IC chip mounting. In addition, as

a photo detector 38, what consists of InGaAsP was used as a light emitting device 39 using what consists of InGaAs (refer to $\underline{\text{drawing 5}}$ (c)).

[0116] B. The resin film for the resin insulating layers between layers was produced using the approach used by the production A-1 of the resin film for the resin insulating layers between production B-1. layers of a multilayer printed wiring board, and the same approach.

B-2. The resin constituent for through tube restoration was produced using the approach used by the preparation A-2 of the resin constituent for through tube restoration, and the same approach.

[0117] B-3. Copper clad laminate which 18-micrometer copper foil 8 laminates to both sides of the insulating substrate 1 which consists of the glass epoxy resin with a manufacture (1) thickness of 0.6mm or BT resin of a multilayer printed wiring board was used as the start ingredient (refer to $\frac{drawing}{6}$ (a)). first, the thing which drill drilling of this copper clad laminate is carried out, and nonelectrolytic plating processing is performed, and is etched in the shape of a pattern — both sides of a substrate 1 — a conductor — the circuit 4 and the through hole 9 were formed.

[0118] (2) a through hole 29 and a conductor -- the conductor which washes in cold water the substrate in which the circuit 24 was formed, sprays an etching reagent (the product made from MEKKU, MEKKU dirty bond) by the spray. and includes a through hole 9 after drying -- the roughening sides 4a and 9a were formed in the front face of a circuit 4 (refer to drawing 6 (b)). [0119] (3) the following approach after preparing the resin filler indicated to the above B-2 -- after preparation -- less than 24 hours -the conductor of one side of the inside of a through hole 9, and a substrate 1 -- the circuit agenesis section and a conductor -- the layer of resin filler 10' was formed in the rim section of a circuit 4. That is, after pushing in a resin filler in a through hole using a squeegee, it was made to dry on 100 degrees C and the conditions for 20 minutes first, next, a conductor -- the conductor with which the part equivalent to the circuit agenesis section lays on a substrate the mask which carried out opening, and serves as a crevice using the squeegee -- the circuit agenesis section was also filled up with the resin filler, and the laver of resin filler 10' was formed by making it dry on 100 degrees C and the conditions for 20 minutes (refer to drawing 6 (c)).

[0120] (4) the belt sander [one side / which finished processing of the above (3) / of a substrate] polish using the belt abrasive paper (Sankyo Rikagaku make) of **600 -- a conductor -- it ground so that resin filler 10' might remain neither in the front face of a circuit 4, nor the land

front face of a through hole 9, and subsequently buffing for removing the blemish by the above-mentioned belt sander polish was performed. Such a series of polishes were similarly performed about the field of another side of a substrate. Subsequently, by 100 degrees C, it performed at 150 degrees C for 1 hour for 3 hours, 120 degrees C performed heat-treatment of 7 hours at 180 degrees C for 1 hour, and the resin filler layer 10 was formed. [0121] thus, a through hole 9 and a conductor — the surface section, and a conductor—the front face of a circuit 4—flattening—carrying out—the resin filler 10 and a conductor—the insulating substrate which side—face 4a of a circuit 4 stuck firmly through the roughening side, and internal-surface 9a of a through hole 9 and the resin filler 10 stuck firmly through the roughening side was obtained (refer to drawing 6 (d)). this process—the front face of the resin filler layer 10, and a conductor—the front face of a circuit 4 turns into the same flat surface.

[0122] (5) software etching after rinsing and carrying out acid cleaning of the above-mentioned substrate — carrying out — subsequently — an etching reagent — both sides of a substrate — a spray — spraying — a conductor — etching the front face of a circuit 4, the land front face of a through hole 9, and a wall — a conductor — the roughening sides 4a and 9a were formed in all the front faces of a circuit 4 (refer to drawing 7 (a)). In addition, as an etching reagent, the product made from MEKKU and MEKKU dirty bond were used.

[0123] (6) Next, the somewhat larger resin film for the resin insulating layers between layers than the substrate produced by the above B-1 was laid on the substrate, and after carrying out temporary sticking by pressure and judging on pressure 0.4MPa, the temperature of 80 degrees C, and the conditions for sticking-by-pressure time amount 10 seconds, the resin insulating layer 2 between layers was formed by sticking using vacuum laminator equipment by the approach of further the following (refer to drawing 7 (b)). That is, on the substrate, actual sticking by pressure was carried out on the degree of vacuum of 65Pa, pressure 0.4MPa, temperature 80, and the conditions for time amount 60 seconds, and heat curing of the resin film for the resin insulating layers between layers was carried out for 30 minutes at 170 degrees C after that.

[0124] (7) Next, mind the mask with which the through tube with a thickness of 1.2mm was formed on the resin insulating layer 2 between layers, and it is CO2 with a wavelength of 10.4 micrometers. By gas laser, the opening 6 for the Bahia halls with a diameter of 80 micrometers was formed in the resin insulating layer 2 between layers on the beam diameter of 4.0mm, the

Top Hat mode, 8.0 microseconds of pulse width, the path of 1.0mm of the through tube of a mask, and the conditions of one shot (refer to $\underline{\text{drawing}}$ $\underline{7}$ (c)).

[0125] (8) Next, plasma treatment was performed using Japanese vacuum-technology company make and SV-4540, and the front face of the resin insulating layer 2 between layers was roughened (refer to drawing7 (d)). Here, argon gas was used as inert gas and plasma treatment was performed for 2 minutes on power 200W, 0.6Pa of gas pressure, and conditions with a temperature of 70 degrees C. Next, after exchanging internal argon gas using the same equipment, sputtering which targeted nickel was performed using SV-4540 the condition for [atmospheric-pressure / of 0.6Pa /, temperature / of 80 degrees C /, power 200W, and time amount] 5 minutes, and the metal layer which consists of nickel was formed in the front face of the resin insulating layer 2 between layers. In addition, the thickness of nickel layer is 0.1 micrometers.

[0126] (9) Next, the substrate in which nickel layer was formed into the non-electrolytic copper plating water solution of the following presentations was immersed, and the non-electrolytic copper plating film with a thickness of 0.6-3.0 micrometers was formed on nickel layer (refer or drawing 8 (a)). In addition, in drawing 8, the layer which consists of a nickel layer and non-electrolytic copper plating film is indicated to be the thin film conductor layer 12.

[Nonelectrolytic plating water solution]

NiSO4 0.003 mol/l tartaric acid 0.200 mol/l copper sulfate 0.030 mol/lHCHO 0.050 mol/lNaOH 0.100 mol/lalpha and alpha'-bipyridyl 100 mg/l polyethylene glycol (PEG) 0.10 g/l [nonelectrolytic plating conditions] It is 40 minutes [0127] by whenever [30-degree C solution temperature]. (10) Next, stick a commercial photosensitive dry film on the substrate with which the thin film conductor layer 12 was formed, lay a mask, and it is 100 mJ/cm2. The plating resist 3 with a thickness of 20 micrometers was formed by exposing and carrying out a development in a sodium-carbonate water solution 0.8% (refer to drawing 8 (b)).

[0128] (11) Subsequently, 50-degree C water washed the substrate and it degreased, with 25-degree C water, after washing with the sulfuric acid further after rinsing, electrolysis plating was performed on condition that the following, and the electrolytic copper plating film 3 with a thickness of 20 micrometers was formed in the plating-resist 3 agenesis section (refer to drawing 8 (c)).

[Electrolysis plating liquid]

Sulfuric acid 2.24 mol/1 copper sulfate 0.26 mol/1 additive 19.5 ml/1 (made

in ATOTEKKU Japan, KAPARASHIDO GL)
[Electrolysis plating conditions]

Current density 1 A/dm 2 hours 65 Part temperature 22**2 ** [0129] (12) — a conductor with a thickness of 18 micrometers which carries out etching processing of the thin film conductor layer under the plating resist 3 with mixed liquor with a nitric acid, a sulfuric acid, and a hydrogen peroxide, carries out dissolution removal and consists of a thin film conductor layer 12 and electrolytic copper plating film 13 further after carrying out exfoliation removal of the plating resist 23 by NaOH 5% — the circuit 5 (the Bahia hall 7 is included) was formed (refer to drawing 8 (d)).

[0130] (13) next, the thing for which the process of the process of above-mentioned (5) - (12) is repeated — the upper resin insulating layer between layers, and a conductor — laminating formation of the circuit was carried out (refer to <u>drawing 9</u> (a) - <u>drawing 10</u> (a)). furthermore, the approach used at the process of the above (5) and the same approach — using — the conductor of the outermost layer — the roughening side was formed in the circuit.

[0131] (14) Next, the optical waveguide 18 which uses the following approaches for the position of the front face of the resin insulating layer 2 between layers of the outermost layer, and has the optical-path conversion mirror 19 was formed (refer to drawing 10 (b)). That is, beforehand, the optical waveguide (micro parts company make : 20 micrometers in width of face of 1mm, thickness) of the shape of a film which consists of PMMA by which the tip formed 45-degree optical-path conversion mirror 19 in the end using the diamond saw which is 90 degrees of V types was stuck so that the side face of the other end by the side of optical conversion mirror agenesis and the side face of the resin insulating layer between layers might gather. In addition, attachment of optical waveguide applies to 10 micrometers in thickness the adhesives which become an adhesion side with the resin insulating layer between layers of this optical waveguide from thermosetting resin, and was performed after sticking by pressure by making it harden at 60 degrees C for 1 hour. In addition, in this example, although hardened on the conditions of 60 degrees C / 1 hour, step hardening may be performed depending on the case. It is because it is hard to generate stress by optical waveguide at the time of attachment.

[0132] (15) Next, made it dissolve so that it may become 60% of the weight of concentration to diethylene-glycol wood ether (DMDG). The oligomer (molecular weight: 4000) 46.67 weight section of the photosensitive grant which acrylic-ized 50% of epoxy groups of a cresol novolak mold epoxy resin (Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd. make), 80% of the weight of the bisphenol A mold

epoxy resin (oil-ized shell company make --) dissolved in the methyl ethyl ketone trade name: -- the Epicoat 1001 15.0 weight section and an imidazole curing agent (Shikoku -- formation -- shrine make --) trade name: -- 2 organic-functions acrylic monomer (the Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd. make --) which are the 2E4 MZ-CN1. 6 weight section and a photosensitive monomer trade name: -- the R604 3, 0 weight section -- the same -- a multiple-valued acrylic monomer (the Kyoei Kagaku K. K. make --) trade name: -- the DPE6A1.5 weight section and a dispersed system defoaming agent (the Sannopuko make --) Stir the S-65 0.71 weight section for a container, mix, and a mixed constituent is prepared. By adding the benzophenone (Kanto chemistry company make) 2.0 weight section and the Michler's-ketone (Kanto chemistry company make) 0.2 weight section as a photosensitizer as a photopolymerization initiator to this mixed constituent The solder resist constituent which adjusted viscosity to 2.0 Pa-s at 25 degrees C is prepared. Furthermore, the above-mentioned solder resist constituent was applied by the thickness of 35 micrometers, for 20 minutes was performed at 70 degrees C. desiccation processing was performed to both sides of the substrate in which optical waveguide 18 was formed, the condition for 30 minutes at 70 degrees C. and layer 14' of a solder REJISU constituent was formed in them (refer to drawing 10 (c)).

[0133] (16) Subsequently, make a solder resist layer stick the photo mask with a thickness of 5mm with which the pattern of opening for solder bump formation and opening for optical paths was drawn to one side of a substrate, and they are 1000 mJ/cm2. It exposed by ultraviolet rays, the development was carried out with the DMTG solution, and opening with a diameter of 200 micrometers was formed. And further, it carries out at 120 degrees C for 1 hour for 1 hour, heat-treats [80 degrees C / 1 hour and 100 degrees C] on the conditions of 3 hours by 150 degrees C, respectively, a solder resist layer is stiffened, it has the opening 15 for solder bump formation, and the opening 11 for optical elements, and the solder resist layer 14 the thickness of whose is 20 micrometers was formed (refer to drawing 11 (a)). [0134] (17) Next, the substrate in which the solder resist layer 14 was formed was immersed in the non-electrolyzed nickel-plating liquid of pH=4.5 containing a nickel chloride (2.3x10-1 mol/1), sodium hypophosphite (2.8x10-1 mol/1), and a sodium citrate (1.6x10-1 mol/1) for 20 minutes, and the nickel-plating layer with a thickness of 5 micrometers was formed in the opening 15 for solder bump formation. Furthermore, the substrate was immersed in the non-electrolyzed gilding liquid containing a gold cyanide potassium (7.6x10-3 mol/1), an ammonium chloride (1.9x10 to 1 mol/l.), a sodium citrate (1.2x10-1 mol/l), and sodium hypophosphite

(1.7x10-1 mol/1) for 7.5 minutes on 80-degree C conditions, the gilding layer with a thickness of 0.03 micrometers was formed on the nickel-plating layer, and it considered as the solder pad 16.

[0135] (18) Next, soldering paste was printed to the opening 15 for solder bump formation formed in the solder resist layer 14, and by carrying out a reflow at 200 degrees C, the solder bump 17 was formed in the opening 15 for solder bump formation, and it considered as the multilayer printed wiring board (refer to drawing 11 (b)).

[0136] C. IC chip was mounted in the substrate for IC chip mounting manufactured through manufacture **** of the device for IC mounting optical communication, and the process of Above A, the resin seal was performed after that, and IC mounting substrate was obtained. Next, by making a position carry out opposite arrangement and carrying out a reflow of this IC chip mounting substrate and the multilayer printed wiring board manufactured through the process of Above B to it at 200 degrees C, the solder bumps of both substrates were connected, the solder connection was formed, and the device for IC mounting optical communication was manufactured (refer to drawing 1).

[0137] Thus, about the obtained device for IC mounting optical communication, an optical fiber is attached in an exposure from the multilayer printed wiring board of the optical waveguide which counters a photo detector. After attaching a detector in an exposure from the multilayer printed wiring board of the optical waveguide which counters a photo detector, The place which detected the lightwave signal with the detector after making a lightwave signal calculate with delivery and IC chip through an optical fiber, The desired lightwave signal could be detected and the device for IC mounting optical communication manufactured by this example became clear [having the engine performance which can be enough satisfied as a device for optical communication].

[0138]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the device for optical communication of this invention consists of a substrate for IC chip mounting with which the photo detector and the light emitting device were mounted in the position, and a multilayer printed wiring board with which optical waveguide was formed in the position as described above, its connection loss between the mounted optics is low, and excellent in connection dependability as a device for optical communication.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the sectional view showing typically 1 operation gestalt of the device for optical communication of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the sectional view showing typically a part of process which manufactures the substrate for IC chip mounting which constitutes the device for optical communication of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the sectional view showing typically a part of process which manufactures the substrate for IC chip mounting which constitutes the device for optical communication of this invention.

[<u>Drawing 4</u>] It is the sectional view showing typically a part of process which manufactures the substrate for IC chip mounting which constitutes the device for optical communication of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the sectional view showing typically a part of process which manufactures the substrate for IC chip mounting which constitutes the device for optical communication of this invention.

[<u>Drawing 6</u>] It is the sectional view showing typically a part of process which manufactures the multilayer printed wiring board which constitutes the device for optical communication of this invention.

[Drawing 7] It is the sectional view showing typically a part of process which manufactures the multilayer printed wiring board which constitutes the device for optical communication of this invention.

[Drawing 8] It is the sectional view showing typically a part of process which manufactures the multilayer printed wiring board which constitutes the device for optical communication of this invention.

[<u>Drawing 9</u>] It is the sectional view showing typically a part of process which manufactures the multilayer printed wiring board which constitutes the device for optical communication of this invention.

[Drawing 10] It is the sectional view showing typically a part of process which manufactures the multilayer printed wiring board which constitutes the device for optical communication of this invention.

[Drawing 11] It is the sectional view showing typically a part of process which manufactures the multilayer printed wiring board which constitutes the device for optical communication of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

- 100 Multilayer Printed Wiring Board
- 101 Substrate
- 102 Resin Insulating Layer between Layers
- 104 Conductor -- Circuit
- 107 Bahia Hall
- 109 Through Hole
- 111 Opening for Optical Paths
- 114 Solder Resist Layer
- 118 Optical Waveguide
- 119 Mirror for Optical Conversion
- 120 Substrate for IC Chip Mounting
- 121 Substrate
- 122 Resin Insulating Laver between Lavers
- 124 Conductor -- Circuit
- 127 Bahia Hall
- 129 Through Hole
- 131 Opening for Optical Elements
- 134 Solder Resist Layer
- 138 Photo Detector
- 139 Light Emitting Device
- 140 IC Chip
- 141 143 Solder connection
- 142 Conductive Laver
- 150 Device for Optical Communication

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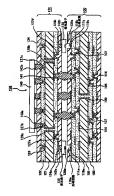
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(54) 【発明の名称】 光通信用デバイス

(57)【要約】



【特許譜求の範囲】

【請求項2】 前記 I C チップ実装用基板は、基板上に 解体回路と層間樹脂や緑層とが積層形成され、前記基板 を挟んだ緑体回路同士がスルーホールにより接続され、 前記欄間樹脂や緑層を挟んだ導体回路同士がバイアホー ルにより接続されている請求項1 に記載の光池信用デバ イス。

(請求項3) 前記多層ブリント配線板は、接板上に導 体回路と層間樹脂除線層とが積層形成され、前記基板を 挟んだ導体回路同士がスルーホールにより接続され、前 記層間樹脂総線層を挟んだ導体回路同士がパイアホール により接続されている請求項1または2に記載の光通信 用デバイス。

【請求項4】 前記1 Cチップ実装用基板と前記多層プ リント配線板とは、電気信号を伝達するために半田パン プが形成されている請求項1~3のいずれか1に記載の 光通信用デバイス。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、光通信用デバイス に関する。

【0002】近年、通信分野を中心として光ファイバに注目が集まっている。特にIT(情報技術)分野においては、高速インターネット線の整備に、光ファイバを用いた通信技術が必要となる。光ファイバは、①低損失、②高帯域、②網径・軽量、②無誘導、③省資等等の特徴を有しており、この特徴を有る光ファイバを用いた通信システムでは、従来のメタリックケーブルを用いた通信システムに比べ、中継器数を大幅に削減することができ、建設、保守が容易になり、通信システムの経済化、高信頼性化を図ることができる。

【0003】また、光ファイバは、一つの被長の光だけでなく、多くの異なる被長の光を1 本の光ファイバで同時に多重伝送することができるため、多様な用途に対応可能な大容量の伝送路を実現することができ、映像サービス等にも対応することができる。

【0004】そこで、このようなインターネット等のネットワーク通信においては、光ファイバを用いた光通信 を、基幹網の通信のみならず、基幹網と端末機器 (パソ コン、モバイル、ゲーム等)との通信や、端末機器同士 の通信にも用いることが提案されている。このように基 等制と端末機器との通信等に光通信を用いる場合、端末 機器に光通信用デバイスを取り付ける必要があり、光通 信用デバイスとしては、基板に光信号を伝送する光導液 筋、光信号を処理する受光素子や発光素子等の光学部品 を備えたものが提案されている。

[0005]

【発助が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、従来の 光濃信用デバイスは、接続信頼性の点で充分に満足のい くものではなかった。これは、接続信頼性に優れる光通 信を達成するための要因、即ち、光学部品間の接続(例 丸は、光ファイルと光導改造との接続や、光等途路と受 光素子や発光素子との接続)における低接続形失の確保 を充分に行うことができなかったためであると考えられ る。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】そこで、本界明着らは、 光学部品間の接続における低接続損失の確保を行うため、 に鉄度検討した結果、基板上および/または基板内に光 学部品を実装する際に、各光学部品を所定の位置に実装 する、即ち、名光学部品の位置ズレをなくすことにより 低接続損失を確保することができることに扱うし、下記 の構成からなる本発明の光通信用デバイスを完成させ

【0007】即ち、本発明の光通信用デバイスは、IC チップ実験用基板と多層プリント配線板とからなる光通 信用デバイスものって、上記ICチップ実験用基板に は、上記多層プリント配線板と対向する側に、受光部お よび発光部がそれぞれ露出するように、受光素子および 形光素子が実数され、上記多層プリント配線板には、上 記ICチップ実装用基板と対向する側に光波破路が形成 され、上記光導波路と、上記受光素子または上記発光素 子とを介して光信号を伝達することができるように模成 されていることを特徴とすることができるように模成

【0008】また、本発明の光通信用デバイスにおい

て、上記1 C チップ実装用基板は、基板上と専体回路と 層間樹脂油機器とが積層形成され、上記基板を挟んだ導 体回路両土がルーホールにより接続され、上記圏間樹脂 脂絶線層を挟んだ導体回路回土がバイアホールにより接 続されていることが望ましく、上記多層プリント配線板 は、基板上に導体回路と囲間樹脂総線層とが積層形成され、上記2基板を挟んだ導体回路内 がパイアホールにより接続されていることが望ましい。 また、本苑和の光通信用デバイスにおいて、上記1 C チップ実装用基板と上記多層ブリント配線板とは、電気信 号を伝達するために半田バンブが形成されていることが 望ましい。

[0009]

【登明の実施の形態】以下、本登明の光涌信用デバイス

について説明する。本発明の光通信用デバイスは、ICチップ実装用基板と多層プリント配線板とからなる光通信用デバイスであって、上記ICチップ実装用基板に

は、上記を帯でプリント配け機をと対向する側に、受光部および発光部がそれぞれ露出するように、受光米子および 発光素子が実装され、上記多層プリント配線板には、上記ICチップ実装用基板と対向する側に光導波路が形成され、上記光導波路と、上記受光素子または上記発光素 そとを介して光信号を伝達することができるように構成 されていることを特徴とする。

[0010] 本発明の光逝度用デバイスは、所定の位置 に受光素子および発光素子が実装された1Cチップ実装 用基板と、所定の位置に光速設路が形成されたを焙ブリント配線板とから構成されているため、実装した光学部 島間の接続限失が低く、光油信用デバイスとして接続信 機性に優れる。

【0011】また、本発明の光通信用デバイスにおい て、上記ICチップ実装用基板と上記多層プリント配線 板とが半田パンプを介して接続されてなる場合には、半 田が有するセルフアライメント作用により両者をより確 実に所定の位置に配置することができる。なお、セルフ アライメント作用とは、ソルダーレジスト層が半田をは じくため、リフロー処理時に半田が自己の有する流動性 により半田パンプ形成用開口の中央付近により安定な形 状で存在しようとする作用をいう。このセルフアライメ ント作用を利用した場合、上記半田バンプを介して、上 記多層プリント配線板上に、上記ICチップ実装用基板 を接続する際に、リフロー前には両者に位置ズレが発生 していたとしても、リフロー時に上記ICチップ実装用 基板が移動し、該ICチップ実装用基板を上記多層プリ ント配線板上の正確な位置に取り付けることができる。 従って、上記ICチップ実装用基板と上記多層プリント 配線板とのそれぞれに、受光素子や発光素子、光導波路 等の光学部品を正確な位置に取り付けておけば、半田バ ンプを介して上記多層プリント配線板上に、上記ICチ ップ実装用基板を接続することにより接続信頼性に優れ る光通信用デバイスを製造することができる。

【0012】上紀光通信用デバイスを構成するICチップ実装用基板は、上記多層プリント配線板と対向する側に、受光部おどび発光部がまれぞれ露出するように、受光素子および発光器がまれぞれ露出するように、受光素子および発光素子が実装されている。上記受光素子としては、例えば、PD(フォトダイオード)、APD(アバランシェフォトダイオード)等が挙げられる。これらは、上記光通信用デバイスの構成や、要求特性等を考慮して適宜使い分ければよい。上記受光素子の材料としては、SI、Ge、InGaAs等が挙げられる。これらのなかでは、受光感度に優れる点からInGaAsが築ました。

【0013】上記発光素子としては、例えば、LD(半導体レーザ)、DFB-LD(分布帰還型-半導体レー

ザ)、LED(発光ダイオード)等が挙げられる。これ らは、上記光通信用デバイスの構成や要求特性等を考慮 して適宜使い分ければよい。

【0014】上記発光素子の材料としては、ガリウム、アルミニウムおよび砒素の化合物(GaAIAs)、ガリウム、アルミニウムおよび砒素の化合物(GaAIAs)、ガリウムおよび砒素の化合物(In GaAs)、インジウム、ガリウム、砒素およびリンの化合物(In GaAs)、インジウム、ガリウム、砒素およびリンの化合物(In GaAs)、等の分がればよく、例えば、通信液長が1、85μm帯の場合には、In GaAs)を提供することができる。まため、1、1 GaAs)を使用することができる。まため、1、1 GaAs)を使用することができる。まため、1、1 GaAs)により、外部電子部品との間で電気信号の伝送を行うことができるかできる。

【0015】また、上記光通信用デバイスを構成する多 層プリント配線板は、上記10チップ実装用基板と対向 する側に光導波路が形成されている。従って、光導波路 を介して光信号の伝送を行うことができる。

【0016】上記光導波路の材料としては、例えば、石 英ガラス、化合物半導体、ポリマー材料等が挙げられ る。これらのなかでは、加工性に優れるとともに、多層 ブリント配線板の層間樹脈絶線層との密着性に優れ、低 コストである点からポリマーが望ましい。

【0017】上記ポリマー材料としては、従来公知のものを用いることができ、具体的には、例えば、PMMA (ポリメチルメタクリレート)、重水素化PMMA、銀水素フッ素化PMMA等のアクリル樹脂:フッ素化ポリイミド等のポリイミド樹脂:エポキシ樹脂:リソ硬化性エボキシ樹脂:重水素化シリコーン樹脂等のシリコーン樹脂:ベンゾシクロプテンから製造されるポリマー等が業計られる。

【0018】また、上記光導液路の厚さは5~50μm が望ましく、その幅は1~50μmが望ましい。上記を 層プリント配数板において、10チップ実典指数の受 光素子に対向する位置に形成された光導液路と、1Cチップ実践用基板の受光素子に対向する位置に形成された光導液路と、1Cチップ実践用基板の受光素子に対向する位置に形成されている。上記光導液路には、光路変換ミラーを形成するしい。また、上記光導液路には、光路変換ミラーを形成することにより、光路を預望の角度変更することが可能だからである。上記光路変換ミラーの形成は、後述するように、例えば、光導液路の一端を研削することにより、電気信息を表さまた。上記巻配プリントを配プリントでは、5で 気信号を伝達するための半田パンプが形成されていることが留ましい。これにより、外部電子部品との側で電気信号の伝送を行うことができるからである。 【0019】また、本発明の光通信用デバイスにおいて、上記1Cチップ実装用基板と多層プリント配線板とは、上記受光素子をは近距光光素子と上記光場板路とが対向するように配置され、上記受光素子または上記発光素子と上記光場放路とを介して光信号を伝達することができるように構成されている。

【0020】具体的には、例えば、両者を半田バンプを 介して接続することにより、上記受光素子および上記発 光素子と上記光導波路とか対向する所定の位置に配置す ることができる。半田のセルファライメント作用を利用 することができるからである。

【0021】以下、上記した構成からなる光通信用デバイスの実施形態の一例について、図面を参照しながら説明する。図1は、本発明の光通信用デバイスの一実施形態を模式的に示す断面図である。なお、図1には、ICチップが実装された状態の光通信用デバイスを示す。

【0022】図1に示すように、光通信用デバイス15 0は、ICチップ140を実装したICチップ実装用基 板120と多層プリント配線板100とから構成され、 ICチップ実装用基板120と多層プリント配線板10 0とは、半田接続部141を介して電気的に接続されて いる。

【0023】I Cチップ用実装基板 120は、基板 12 10両面に導体回路 124 (124 a、124 b)と層 間樹脂艳緑層 122とが観解形成され、基板 121を挟 んだ導体回路同士、および、層間樹脂艳緑層 122を挟 んだ導体回路同士は、それぞれ、スルーホール129 (129a、129b)およびイアホール127 (1 27a、127b、127c、127d)により電気的 に接続されている。また、I Cチップ用実装基係 120 の最外層には、半田パンプを個えたソルダーレジスト層 134が形成されており、加えて、多層プリント配線板 100と対向する側の最外層は、受光部 138 a および 光光部 139 a がそれぞれ露出するように、受光素子 1 38および授光素子 139を備えている。

【0025】このような構成からなる光通信用デバイス 150では、光ファイバ(図示せず)を介して外部から 送られてきた光信号が、光導波路118aに導入され、 光路変換ミラー119 a および光路用間口111aを介して受光素子138 (受光部138a) に送られた後、 受光素子138 で電気信号に変換され、さらに、導電層 142a - 導体回路124a - ハイアホール127a -スルーホール129a - バイアホール127b - 半田接 総部143aを介してICチップ140に送られること となる。

【0026】また、ICチップ140から送り出された 電気信号は、半田接続郎143b-バイアホール127 c-スルーホール129b-バイアホール127d-導 体回路124b-導電層142bを介して発光業子13 9に送られた後、発光業子139で光信号に変換され、 cの光信号が発光素子139(光光部139a)から光 路用周口111bおよび光変換ミラー119b介して光 導波路118bに導入され、さらに、光ファイバ(図示 せず)を介して光信号として外部に送りだされることと なる。

【0027】本発明の光通信用デバイスでは、ICチップ実装用基板や、即ち、ICチップに近い位置で、光グ環気信号変換を行うため、電気信号の伝送距離が短く、より高速通信に対応することができる。また、ICチップから送り出された電気信号は、上述したように光信号に変換された後、光ファイバを介して外部に送りだされるだけでなく、半田パンプを介して多層プリント配線板に送られ、該多層プリント配線板の導体回路(バイアホール、スルーホールを含む)を介して、多層プリント配線板に実装された他のICチップ等の電子部品に送られることとを含ることとを含

【0028】次に、本発明の光週信用デバイスを製造する方法について説明する。上記光道信用デバイスは、別えば、、1Cチップ実装用基板と多層ブリント配線板を別域にある。上記光道信用デバイスは、別からないでは、1Cチップ実装用基板の製体回路とが対向するように両者を配置し、さらに、リフロー処理により、両者の位置を調整したがら半田バンプ同士を接続し、半田無終館を形成することにより製造する。従って、ここでは、まず、「Cチップ実装用基板の製造方法と、別でフト型に乗る数量方法とで別々に説明し、その後、両者を接続する方法について説明することとす

【0029】まず、ICチップ実装用基板の製造方法に ついて説明する。

(1) 絶縁性基板を出発材料とし、まず、該絶縁性基板 上に導体回路を形成する。上記絶縁性基板としては、例 えば、ガラスエポキシ基板、ポリエステル基板、ポリイ ミド基板、ピスマレイミドートリアジン(BT) 樹脂基 板、熱硬化性ポリフェニレンエーテル基板、銅弧視層 板、RCC基板等が挙げられる。また、密化アルミニウ ム基板等のセラミック基板や、シリコン基板を用いても よい。上記準体回路は、例えば、上記絶縁性基板の表面 に無電解めっき処理等によりベタの導体層を形成した 後、エッチング処理を施すことにより形成することがで きる。また、銅貨機層板やRCC基板にエッチング処理 を施すことにより形成してもよい。

【0030】また、上記絶縁性基板を挟んだ導体回路間の接続をスルーホールにより行う場合には、例えば、上 記絶縁性基板にドリルやレーザ等を用いて貫通孔を形成 した後、無電解めつき処理等を施すことによりスルーホールを形成しておく。なお、上記貫通孔の直径は、通 常、100~300µmである。また、スルーホールを 形成した場合には、該スルーホール内に楊詣充填材を充 填することが望ましい。

[0031] (2) 次に、必要に応じて、導検回路の表面に粗化形成処理を施す。上記粗化形成処理としては、例えば、黒化 (16世)一遍元処理、第二銅網社を有機機塩とを含むエッチング液等を用いたエッチング処理、Cu-N!-P計状合金めっきによる処理等を挙げることができる。こで、粗化面を形成した場合、該粗化面の平均粗度は、週常、0.1~5μmが望ましく、導体回路と層間樹縮絶縁層との密着性、導体回路の電気信号伝送能に対する影響等を考慮すると2~4μmがより望ましい。なれ、この粗化形成処理は、スルーホール内に樹脂充填材を充填する前に行い、スルーホールと樹脂充填材との密着性が向にするからである。

【0032】 (3)次に、単体回路を形成した基板上 に、熱硬化性樹脂、痰光性樹脂、熱硬化性樹脂の一部が アクリル化された樹脂や、これらと熱可塑性細胞と含む 樹脂複合体からなる未硬化の樹脂層を形成するか、また は、熱可塑性樹脂からなる樹脂層を形成する。上記未硬 化の樹脂層は、未硬化の樹脂をロールコーター、カーデ カーラー等により塗布したり、未硬化(半硬化)の樹 脂ワィルムを熱圧着したりすることにより形式すること ができる。また、上記熱可塑性樹脂からなる樹脂層は、 フィルム上に成形した樹脂板成体を熱圧着することにより 形成することができる。

【0033】これらのなかでは、未硬化(半硬化)の樹脂フィルと熱圧着する方法が望ましく、樹脂フィルムの圧着は、例えば、真空ラミネータ等を用いて行うことができる。また、圧着条件は特に限定されず、樹脂フィルムの組成等を考慮して適宜選択すればよいが、通常は、圧力の、25~1、0MPa、温度40~70℃、真空度13~1300Pa、時間10~120秒程度の条件で行うことが望ましい。

【0034】上記熱硬化性樹脂としては、例えば、エオ キン樹脂、フェノール樹脂、ポリイミド樹脂、ポリエス テル樹脂、ピスマレイミド樹脂、ポリオレフィン条樹 服、ポリフェニレンエーテル樹脂、ポリオレコとン樹 脂、フッ素樹脂等が挙げられる。上記エポキシ樹脂の具 体例としては、例えば、フェノールノボラック型、クレ ゾールノボラック型等のノボラック型エポキシ樹脂や、 ジシクロペンタジエン変成した脂環式エポキシ樹脂等が 挙げられる。

【0035】上記感光性樹脂としては、例えば、アクリ ル樹脂等が挙げられる。また、上記熱硬化性樹脂の一部 をアクリル化した樹脂としては、例えば、上記した熱硬 化性樹脂の熱硬化基とメタクリル酸やアクリル酸とをア クリル化反応させたもの等が挙げられる。

[0036]上配熱可塑性樹脂としては、例えば、フェ メキシ樹脂、ポリエーテルスルフォン (PES)、ポリ スルフォン (PSF)、ポリフェニレンスルフォン (P PS) ポリフェニレンサルファイド (PPES)、ポリ フェニレンエーテル (PPE) ポリエーテルイミド (P 1) 等か挙げられる。

【0037】また、上記樹脂複合体としては、熱硬化性 樹脂や感光性樹脂(熱硬化性樹脂とを含むものであれば特 に限定されず、熱硬化性樹脂と整合むものであれば特 に限定されず、熱硬化性樹脂と熱可塑性樹脂との具体的 な組み合わせとしては、例えばフェノール樹脂/ポリエ デルスルフォン、ボリイミド樹脂/ポリスルフォン、 エボキシ樹脂/ポリエーテルスルフォン、エボキシ樹脂 フェノキシ樹脂等が挙げられる。また、感光性樹脂と 熱可塑性樹脂との具体的な組み合わせとしては、例え ば、アクリル樹脂/フェノキシ樹脂、エボキシ基の一部 をアクリル化したエボキシ樹脂とボリエーデルスルフォン 参呼挙げられる。

【0038】また、上記樹脂複合体における熱硬化性樹脂や感光性樹脂と熱可塑性樹脂との配合比率は、熱硬化性樹脂素たは感光性樹脂、熱可塑性樹脂=95/5~5 0/50が望ましい。耐熱性を損なうことなく、高い個性値を確保することができるからである。

【0039】また、上記樹脂陽は、2層以上の风なる樹脂間から構成されていてもよい。具体的には、例えば、下層が熱硬化性樹脂または痰火性樹脂/熱可塑性樹脂=50/500樹脂複合体から形成され、上層が熱硬化樹脂または痰火性樹脂/熱可塑性樹脂=90/10の樹脂複合体から脱されて、上層が熱硬化炭脂酸合体の変化性樹脂/表である。このような構成にすることにより、絶縁性基極との優れた密着性を確保するとともに、後工程でパイプホール用期 甲巻形成する窓の形成客房性を確保まることができる。

[0040]また、上記樹屋際は、担化面形成用樹脂組成物を用いて形成してもよい。上記租化面形成用樹脂組成物とは、例えば、像、アルカリおよび酸化剤から選ばれる少なくとも1種からなる租化液に対して顕落性の未硬化の滞熱性樹脂マトリックス中に、酸、アルカリおよ対して可溶性の物質が分散されたものである。なお、上起に輸給性」および「可溶性」という組は、同一の知化後に同一時間浸漬した場合に、相対的に溶解速度の早いものを便宜上「同溶性」といい、相対的に溶解速度の単いものを便宜上「同溶性」といい、相対的に溶解速度の遅

いものを便宜上「難溶性」と呼ぶ。

【0041】上記前熱性樹脂でトリックスとしては、層間 間間脂絶機層に上記租化液を用いて租化面を形成する際 に、租化面の形状を保持することができるものが好まし く、例えば、熱硬化性樹脂、熱可塑性樹脂、これらの複 合体等が挙げられる。また、感光性樹脂を用いることに より、層間樹脂絶縁層に震光、現像処理を用いてパイア ホール用間のを形成してもよい。

【0042】上記熱硬化性樹脂としては、例えば、エギ よシ樹脂、フェノール樹脂、ポリイミド樹脂、ポリオレ フィン樹脂、フッ素樹脂等が挙げられる。また、上配熱 硬化性樹脂を感光化する場合は、メタクリル酸やアクリ ル酸等を用い、熱硬化基を(メタ)アクリル化反応させ る。

【0043】上記エポキン樹脂としては、例えば、クレ ノールノボラック型エポキン樹脂、ピスフェノールA型 エポキン樹脂、ピスフェノールド型エポキン樹脂、フェ ノールノボラック型エポキン樹脂、アルキルフェノール 水ボラック型エポキン樹脂、ジシクロペンタジエ ン型エポキン樹脂、フェノール様とカロペンタジエ ン型エポキン樹脂、フェノール性水酸基 を有する音香族アルデヒドとの総合物のエポキン化物、 リグリシジルイソシアヌレート、胎環式エキン樹脂 等が挙げられる。これらは、単独で用いてもよく、2種 以上併用してもよい。それにより、耐熱性等に優れるも のとなる。

[0044]上配熱可塑性機関としては、例えば、フェ ノキシ樹脂、ポリエーテルスルフォン、ポリスルフォン、ポリフェニレンオルフォン、ポリフェニレンサルファイド、ポリフェニルエーテル、ポリエーテルイミド等が挙げられる。これらは単独で用いてもよいし、2種以上併用してもよい。

【0045】上記酸、アルカリおよび酸化剤から選ばれる少なくとも1種からなる粗化液に対して可溶性の物質 は、無機粒子、樹脂粒子および金属粒子から選ばれる少なくとも1種であることが望ましい。

[0048] 上記アルミナ粒子は、ふっ酸で溶解除去することができ、炭酸カルシウムは塩酸で溶解除去することができる。また、ナトリウム含有シリカやドロマイトはアルカリ水溶液で溶解除去することができる。

【0049】上記樹脂粒子としては、例えば、熱硬化性 樹脂、熱可塑性樹脂等からなるものが挙げられ、酸、ア ルカリおよび酸化剤から凝定れる少なくとも1種からな る粗化放に浸潤した場合に、上配耐熱性樹脂マトリック 具体的には、例えば、アミノ機脂(メラミン樹脂、尿素 樹脂、グアナミン樹脂等)、エボキシ樹脂、ジカニン樹脂。 がアナミン樹脂等)、エボキシ樹脂、ボリスェノール 樹脂、フェノキシ樹脂。ボリイミド樹脂、ボリスェレン は間、アンストシ は間、アンストシ は間、アンストシ に、アンストシ は、アンストシ は、アンストシ は、アンストシ は、アンストシ は、アンストシ は、アンストシ は、アンストシ は、アンストシ に、アンストシ に、アンスト に、

【0050】また、上記樹脂粒子としては、ゴム粒子や 液相樹脂、液相ゴム等を用いてもよい。上記ゴム粒子と しては、例えば、アクリロニトリループタジエンゴム、 ポリクロロプレンゴム、ポリイソプレンゴム、アクリル ゴム、多硫系剛性ゴム、フッ素ゴム、ウレタンゴム、シ リコーンゴム、ABS樹脂等が挙げられる。また、例え ば、ポリブタジエンゴム、エポキシ変性、ウレタン変 性、(メタ)アクリロニトリル変性等の各種変性ポリブ タジエンゴム、カルボキシル基を含有した(メタ)アク リロニトリル・ブタジエンゴム等を使用してもよい。 【0051】上記液相樹脂としては、上記熱硬化性樹脂 の未硬化溶液を使用することができ、このような液相樹 脂の具体例としては、例えば、未硬化のエポキシオリゴ マーとアミン系硬化剤の混合液等が挙げられる。上記液 相ゴムとしては、例えば、上記したポリブタジエンゴ ム、エポキシ変性、ウレタン変性、(メタ)アクリロニ トリル変性等の各種変性ポリブタジエンゴム、カルボキ シル基を含有した(メタ)アクリロニトリル・ブタジエ ンゴム等の未硬化溶液等を使用することができる。

【0052】上記液相傾指や液料ゴムを用いて上記感光 性樹脂組成物を調製する場合には、耐熱性機能にくりリックスと可溶性の物質とが与して相溶しない(つまり相分 着するように)ように、これらの物質を選択する必要が ある。上記基準により選択された耐熱性樹脂マトリック スと可溶性の物質とを提合することにより、上記耐熱性 樹脂マトリックスの「海」の中に液相樹脂または液相ゴ ムの「鳥」が分散している状態、または、液相砂脂また は液相ゴムの「高」の中に、耐熱性樹脂マトリックスの 「鳥」が分散している状態、または、液相砂脂また は液相ゴムの「鳥」が分散している状態、水質性樹脂組成物を調製す ることができる。そして、このような状態の感光性樹脂 相成物を呼ばさせた後、「箱」または「鳥」の添用樹脂 制成物を呼ばさせた後、「箱」または「鳥」の添用樹脂 または液相ゴムを除去することにより粗化面を形成する ことができる。

【0053】上記金属粒子としては、例えば、金、銀、銅、スズ、亜鉛、ステンレス、アルミニウム、ニックル、 、鉄、鉛等が挙げられる。これらは、単粒空用いても よく、2種以上併用してもよい。また、上記金属粒子 は、絶線性を確保するために、表層が樹脂等により被覆 されていてもよい。

【0054】上記可溶性の物質を、2個以上適合して用いる場合、混合する2個の可溶性の物質の組み合わせとしては、物原粒子と無機粒子との組み合わせが望ましい。両者とも専電性が低くいため、層間機能能熱層の急性性を確保することができるとともに、順溶性機脂との間で熱瘀斑の調整が図りやすく、粗化面形炎用機脂組成物からなる層間樹脂絶縁層にのラックが発生せず、層間樹脂絶縁層と即体回路との間で剥離が発生しないからである。

[0055]上配用化液として用いる酸としては、例え 低、リン酸、塩酸、硫酸、硝酸や、塩酸、酢酸等の有機 酸等が挙げられるが、これらのなかでは有機健を用いる ことが望ましい。粗化処理した場合に、パイアホールか ら露出する金属導体層を腐食させにくいからである。上 記酸化剤としては、例えば、クロム酸、クロム硫酸、ア ルカリ性温マンガン酸塩(国マンガン酸カリウム等)の 水溶液等を用いることが望ましい。また、上記アルカリ としては、水酸化ナトリウム、水酸化カリウム等の水溶 液が望ましい。

[0056]上配可溶性の物質の平均粒径は、10μm 以下が望ましい。また、平均軟径が2μm以下の平均粒 径の相対的に大きな粗粒子と平均粒径が相対的に小さな 微粒子とを組み合わせて使用してもよい。即ち、平均粒 径が0.1~0.5μmの可溶性の物質と平均粒径が1 ~2μmの可溶性の物質とを組み合わせる等である。

【0058】(4)次に、その材料として熱極化性動間 や樹脂複合体を用いた層間樹脂絶縁層を形成する場合に は、未硬化の樹脂絶縁層を既じ処理を施すとともに、パ イアホール用開口を形成し、層間樹脂絶縁層とする。ま た、この工程では、必要に応じて、貫通孔を形成しても よい。上記パイアホール用開口は、レーザ処理により形 成することが望ましい。また、層間樹脂絶縁層の材料と して感光性樹脂を用いた場合には、露光現像処理により 形成してもよい。

[0059]また、その材料として熱可塑性機能を用いた層間樹脂絶線層を形成する場合に、熱可塑性樹脂からなる樹脂能にパイアホール用間口を形成し、層間機能絶線層とする。この場合、パイアホール用開口は、レーザ処理を施すことにより形成することができる。また、この工程で更通孔を形成する場合、該貫通孔は、ドリル加工やレーザ処理等により形成すればよい。

【0060】上記レーザ処理に使用するレーザとしては、例えば、炭酸ガスレーザ、紫外線レーザ、エキシマレーザ等が挙げられる。これらのなかでは、エキシマレーザや短小ルスの炭酸ガスレーザが望ましい。

【0061】また、エキシマレーザのなかでも、ホログ ラム方式のエキシマレーザを用いることが望ましい。ホ ログラム方式とは、レーザ%をホログラム、集光レン ズ、レーザマスク、転写レンズ等を介して目的物に照射 する方式であり、この方式を用いることにより、一度の 照射で樹脂フィルム層に多数の開口を効率的に形成する ことができる。

【0062】また、炭酸ガスレーザを用いる場合、その がルス間隔は、10~4~10~9やであることが望まし い。また、間口を形成するためのレーザ之照射する時間 は、10~500μ砂であることが望ましい。また、光 学系レンズと、マスクとを介してレーザ光を制勢すること とにより、一一機で多数のパイアホール用間口を形成する ことができる。光学系レンズとマスクを介することに まり、同一機で、かつ、限制強度が同一のレーザ光を 複数の部分に照射することができるからである。このよ うにしてバイアホール用間口を形成した後、必要に応じ で、デスミア処理を施してもよい。

【0063】(5)次に、パイアホール用間口の内型を むか層間樹脂純緑層の表面に、導体回路を形成する。導 体回路を形成するあたっては、まず、層間軸間純緑緑層の 表面に薄膜導体層を形成する。上記薄膜導体層は、無電 解めっき、スパッタリング等の方法により形成すること ができる。

[0065]また、上記潮膜神体層を形成する前に、層 間樹脂絶縁層の表面に粗化面を形成しておいてもよい。 粗化面を形成することにより、層間樹脂絶縁層と薄膜導 体層との容績性を向上させることができる。特に、粗化 面形成用樹脂組成物を用いて層間樹脂絶縁層を形成した 場合には、酸や酸化剤等を用いて粗化面を形成すること が望ましい。

[0066]また、上記(4)の工程で貫通孔を形成した場合には、層間樹脂絶縁層上に薄膜導体層を形成する 際に、貫通孔の壁面にも薄膜導体層を形成することによ りスルーホールとしてもよい。

[0067] (6) 次いで、その表面に薄膜壊体圏が形成された基板の上にめっきレジストを形成する。上記めっきレジストは、例えば、感光性ドライフィルムを張り付けた後、めっきレジストパターンが插画されたガラス基板等からなるフォトマスクを密着配置し、露光明像処理を施すことにより形成することができる。

【0068】 (7) その後、薄膜等体層をめっきリード として電気めっきを行い、上記めっきシジスト非形成部 に電気めっき層を形成する。上記電気めっきとしては、 調めっきが望ましい。また、上記電気めっき層の厚さ、 5~20 m m が望ましい。

[0070]また、上配(4)および(5)の工程においてスルーホールを形成した場合には、該スルーホール内に樹脂が採剤を充填してもよい。また、スルーホール内に樹脂充填材を充填した場合、必要に応じて、無電解めっきを行うことにより樹脂が填材層の表層部を覆う蓋めっき巻を形成してよとい。

[0071] (8) 次に、蓋めっき層を形成した場合に は、必要に応じて、該蓋めっき層の表面に粗化処理を行 い、さらに、必要に応じて、(3)~(7)の工程を繰 り返すことにより、その両面に層間樹脂絶線層と導体回 路とを積層形成する。なお、この工程では、スルーホー ルを形成してもいし、形成しなくてもよい。

【0072】 (9) 次に、導体回路と層間樹脂絶縁層と を形成した基板の最外層にソルダーレジスト層を形成す る。上記ソルダーレジスト層は、例えば、ポリフェニレ ンエーテル樹脂、ポリオレフィン樹脂、フッ素樹脂、勢 可塑性エラストマー、エポキン樹脂、ポリイミド樹脂等 からなるソルダーレジスト組成物を用いて形成すること ができる。

[0073]また、上記以外のソルダーレジスト組成物としては、例えば、ノボラック型エボキシ樹脂の(メタ)アクリレート、イミダンール硬化剤、2官能性(メタ)アクリル酸エステルモノマー、分子量500~500種度の(メタ)アクリル根エステルの重合体、ビスフェノール型エボキシ樹脂等からなる熱硬化性樹脂、多価アクリル系モノマー等の悪光性モノマー、グリコールエーテル系溶剤などを含むペースト状の流動体が挙げられ、その粘度は25℃で1~10Pa・sに調整されていることが望ましい。

【0074】(10)次に、上記ツルダーレジスト層 に、半田ハンブ形成用隅口と光学業子実接用閉口とを形 成する。上記半田パンブ形成門間口の形成は、パイアホ ール用開口を形成する方法と同様の方法、即ち、鄒光現 像処理やレーザ処理を用いて行うことができる。また、 ツルダーレジスト層を形成する際に、予め、所望の位置 に関口を有する劇間フィルムを作製し、該機能フィルムを を張り付けることにより、半田パンブ形成用閉口と光学 素子実装用間ことを有するソルダーレジスト層を形成し でもよい。

【0075】(11)次に、上記半田バンブ形成用開口 を形成することにより露出した噂体回路部分を、必要に 応じて、ニッケル、パラジウム、金、銭、自金等の耐食 性金属により披覆し、半田パッドとする。これらのなか では、ニッケルー会、ニッケルー銀、ニッケルーパラジ ウム、ニッケルー会をしい。上記練覆層は、例えば、め っき、蒸線、電着等により形成することができるが、これらのなかでは、被程層の5世に優れるという点かり めっき、洗練、電着等により形成することができるが、これらのなかでは、披程層の5世に優れるという点から めっきにより形成することが望ましい。また、この工程 では、光学業子実装用開産を形成することとにより露出し、 【0076】(12)次に、上記半田パッドに相当する 部分に開口部が形成されたマスクを介して、上記半日パッドに相当する 部分に開口部が形成されたマスクを介して、上記半日の サドに半田イーストを充填した後、リフローすることに

【0077】(13)さらに、ソルダーレジスト層に光 学素子(受光素子および発光素子)を実験する。光学素 子の実弦は、例えば、上記(12)の工程で光学素子実 装用開口にも半田ペーストを充填しておき、さらに、リ フローを行う際に、上記光学素子を取り付けることによ り半田(導電層)を介して実装すればよい。また、半田 ペーストに代えて、導電性接着剤等を用いて光学素子を 実装してもよい。これらの方法を用いた場合には、受光 素子および発光素子はメリルダーレジスト層の表面に実装 されることとなる。

より半田バンプを形成する。

【0078】また、上記した表面実装する方法に代えて、上記(10)の工程で光学素子実装用開口を形成す

る際に光学素子を収納することができる大きさで間口を 形成し、その後、導電性接着剤を介して開口内に光学業 予を収納することにより実装してもよい。この場合、受 光業子および発光素子はソルダーレジスト層に内蔵され ることとなる。このような工程を経ることにより、本発 明の光通信用デバイスを構成する1Cチップ実装用基板 を製造することができる。

【0079】次に、多層プリント配線板の製造方法について説明する。

(1) まず、上記ICチップ実装用基板の製造方法の (1) ~ (8) と同様の工程を行いその両面に導体回路 と層間樹脂絶縁層とが繰り返し穂層形成された基板を作 製する。なお、この工程でも、スルーホールを適宜形成 しておく。

[0080] (2)次に、ICチップ実装用基板と対向 する側の開限時能総額一の導体回路非形成部に光導破 路を形成する。上記光導破路の形成は、その材料に石英 ガラス等の無機材料を用いて行う場合、予め、所定の形 状に成形しておいた光導破路を接着剤を介して取り付け ることにより行うことができる。また、上記無機材料か らなる光端波路は、例えば、LIN bOg、LIT aO 。等の無機材料を被相エピタキシヤル法、化学堆積法

(CVD)、分子線エピタキシヤル法等により成膜させることにより形成することができる。

【0081】また、上紀光報成路をポリマー材料を用いて形成する場合は、予め、基板や離型フィルム上でフィルム状に成形しておいた光環成路形成用フィルムを耐間 樹脂絶縁層」に張り付けたり、層間樹脂絶縁層」に高数・ 現体的には、選択重合法、反応性イオンエッチングとフォトリソグラフィーとを用いる方法、直接露光法、射出 成形を用いる方法、フォトフルーナン法、これをある。な お、これらの方法は、光導波路を基板や離型フィルム上に形成する場合にも、層間樹脂絲緑層上に形成する直接 形成する場合にも、層間樹脂絲緑層上に形成する直接 形成する場合にも、層間樹脂絲緑層上に形成する直接 形成する場合とに用いることができる。

【0082】また、上紀光頻茂路には、光路整独ミラーを形成する。上紀光路変換ミラーを層間樹脂絶線層上に 取り付ける筋に形成しておいでもよいし、層間樹脂絶線層 層上に取り付けた後に形成してもよいが、該光導液路を 層間機能終線層上に直接形成する場合を除いて、予め外 多に行うことができ、また、作業時に多層プリント記線 板を構成する他の部材、例えば、導体回路や層間樹脂絶 線層等に傷を付けたり、これらを破損させたりするおそ れがないからである。

[0083]上記光路変換ミラーを形成する方法として は特に限定されず、従来公知の形成方法を用いることが の多のなりである。具体的には、先端がV形90°のダイヤモンド ソーや刃物による機械加工、反応性イオンエッチングに よる加工、レーザアブレーション等を用いることができる。

【0084】(3)次に、光導波路を形成した基板の最 外層にソルダーレジスト層を形成する。上記ソルダーレ ジスト層は、例えば、上記ICチップ実装用基板のソル ダーレジスト層を形成する際に用いた機能組成物と同様 の機脂組成物を用いて形成することができる。

【0085】(4)次に、ICチップ実装用基板と対向する側のソルダーレジスト層に半田パンプ形成用開口と光路用開口とを形成する。上紀半田パンプ形成用開口と光路用開口との形成は、ICチップ実装用基板に半田パンブ形成用開口と形成する方法と同様の方法、即ち、露光現像処理やレーザ処理等を用いて行うことができる。なお、上記半田パンプ形成用間口の形成と、光路用開口の形成とは同時に行ってもよいし、別々に行ってもよ

【0086】これらのなかでは、ソルダーレジスト層を 形成する際に、その材料として感光性樹脂を含む樹脂組 成物を塗布し、露光現像処理を施すことにより半田パン ブ形成用間口と光路用間口とを形成する方法を選択する ことが望ましい。露光現像処理により光路用間口の下に存在 する場合には、間口形成時に、該光路用間口の下に存在 する場合には、間口形成時に、該光路用間口の下に存在 する光導政路に傷を付けるもぞれがないからである。ま た、ソルダーレジスト層を形成する際に、予め、所語フィ ルムを張り付けることにより、半田パンプ形成用間口と 光路用間口とを有するソルダーレジスト層を形成しても よい。

[0087]また、必要に応じて、ICチップ実験用基 版と対向する面と反対側のソルダーレジスト層にも半田 パンプ形成用側口を形成してもよい。後工程を採ること により、ICチップ実装用基板と対向する面と反対側の ソルダーレジスト層に外部接続端子を形成することが できるからである。

[0088] (5)次に、上記半田バンブ形波用開口を 形成することにより露出した専体回路部分を、必要に応 じて、ニッケル、パラジウム、金、銀、白金の耐食性 金属により被覆し、半田パッドとする。具体的には、I Cチップ実験用塞板半田パッドを形成する方法と同様 の方法を用いて行えばよい。

【0089】(6)次に、上記半田パッドに相当する師 がに開口部が形成されたマスクを介して、上記半田パッ ドに半田ペーストを充填した後、リフローすることによ り半田パンプを形成する。また、ICチップ実装用基板 と対向する面と反対側のソルダーレジスト層では、外部し たりすることにより、PGA(Pin Grid Array)やBG A (Ball Grid Array)としてもよい。このような工程を 経ることにより、本発明の光通信用デバイスを構成する 多層プリント配線板を製造することができる。 [0090] 次に、上配した方法で製造した I C チップ 実装用基板と多層プリント配線板とを用い、光適信用デ バイスを製造する方法について説明する。まず、上記 I C チップ実装用基板の半田パンプと、上記多層プリント 配線板の半田パンプとにより半田接続部を形成し、両者 を電気的に接続する。即ち、I C チップ実使用基板と多 層プリント配線板とをそれぞれ所定の位置に、所定の向 きで対向配置し、リフローすることにより両者を接続す る。

[009]]また、この工程では、10チップ実装用基 板と多層プリント配線板とを両者の半田パンプを用いて 接続するため、両者を対向配置した際に、両者の間で若 干の位置ズレが存在していても、リフロー時に半田によ るセルフアライメント効果で両者を所定の位置に配置す ることができる

【0092】次に、上記10チップ実接用基板に10チップを実装し、その後、必要に応じて、樹脂封止を行うことにより光通信用デバイスとする。上記10チップの実践は従来公知の方法で行うことができる。また、10チップの実践を、10チップを実践用基板と参照プリント配線板とを接続する前に行い、10チップを実装した10チップを実装した12チップを実装した12チップを実装した12チップを実装した12チップを実装した12チップを実装した12チップを実装した12年とからない。

[0093]

【実施例】以下、本発明をさらに詳細に説明する。 (実施例1)

A. ICチップ実装用基板の作製

A-1. 層間樹脂絶縁層用樹脂フィルムの作製

ビスフェノールA型エポキン機脂(エポキン当量 4 6 9、 油化シェルエポキン社製エピコート 1001) 3 0 重量係 Λ Dソールノボラック型エポキン制脂(エポキン当量 215、大日本インキ化学工業社製 エピクロン N-67 3) 4 0 重量部、トリアジン構造合有フェノールノボラック制度(フェノール化水板基当量 120、大日本インキ化学工業社製 フェノライト KA-705 2) 3 0 重量部をエチルジグリコールアセテート 20 3 重新・メルベントナフサ 20 5 重額に 提幹しながら加熱 洛解させ、そこへ末端エポキン化ポリブタジエンゴム

(ナガセに松工葉社製 デナレックスR-45EPT) 15重量部と2-フェニル-4、5-ビス (ヒドロキシメチル) イミダゾール粉砕品1.5重量部、微粉砕シリカ2重量4、シリコン系消泡剤の.5重量部を添加しエポキシ樹脂組成物を厚さ38 μ mのPETフィルム上に被触後の厚さが50 μ mとなるようにロールコーターを用いて塗布した後、80~120℃010分間吃燥させることにより、原間販開始線層用樹脂フィルムを作製した。

【0094】A-2. 貫通孔充填用樹脂組成物の調製 ビスフェノールF型エポキシモノマー(油化シェル社 製、分子量:310、YL983U)100重量部、表 面にシランカップリング剤がコーティングされた平均粒径が1.6 μ mで、最大粒子の値径が15 μ m以下のS10 $_2$ 球状粒子(アドテック社製、CRS 1101-CE)170 重量部およびレベリング剤(サンノプコ社製ベレノールS4)1.5 重量節を容器にとり、復分値含することにより、その粘度が23±1 12 0 1

【0095】A-3. ICチップ実装用基板の製造

(1) 厚さの、8 mmのガラスエポキシ樹脂またはBT (ビスマレイミドトリアジン) 樹脂からなる絶縁性基板 2 1の両面に18 μ mの動格28かラミネートされてい る銅振鏡順板を出発材料とした(図2(a)参照)。 ず、この銅礁鏡原板をドリル利肌し、無電粉めっき処理 を施し、パターン状にエッチングすることにより、基板 2 1 の面面に導体回路24とスルーホール29とを形成 した。

【0096】(2)スルーホール29と導体回路24と を形成した基板を水洗いし、乾燥した後、NaOH (1 0g/1), NaClO, (40g/1), Na, PO 』(6g/1)を含む水溶液を黒化浴(酸化浴)とする 黒化処理、および、NaOH(10g/l)、NaBH 4 (6g/1)を含む水溶液を還元浴とする還元処理を 行い、スルーホール29を含む導体回路24の表面に粗 化面24a、29aを形成した(図2(b)参照)。 【0097】(3)上記A-2に記載した樹脂充填材を 調製した後、下記の方法により調製後24時間以内に、 スルーホール29内および基板21の片面の導体回路非 形成部と導体回路24の外縁部とに樹脂充填材30′の 層を形成した。すなわち、まず、スキージを用いてスル ーホール内に樹脂充填材を押し込んだ後、100℃、2 0分の条件で乾燥させた。次に、導体回路非形成部に相 当する部分が開口したマスクを基板上に載置し、スキー ジを用いて凹部となっている導体回路非形成部にも樹脂 充填材を充填し、100℃、20分の条件で乾燥させる ことにより樹脂充填材30′の層を形成した(図2

(c)参照)。

【0098】(4)上記(3)の処理を終えた基板の計画を、 #600のベルト研磨紙(三共理化学社製)を用いたベルトサンダー研磨により、 導体回路24の表面やスルーホール29のランド表面に樹脂充填材30′が残らないように研磨し、次いで、上記ベルトサンダー研磨とよる傷を収り除くためのパン研磨を行った。このような一連の研磨を基板の他方の面についても同様に行った。次いで、100℃で1時間、120℃で3時間、150℃で1時間、180℃で7時間の加熱処理を行って機脈充填材層30を形成した。

【0099】このようにして、スルーホール29や導体 回路非形成部に形成された樹脂充填材30の表層部およ び導体回路 2 4 の表面を平坦化し、樹脂充填材 3 0 と導体回路 2 4 の側面 2 4 a とが群化面を介して強固に密着し、また、スルーホール 2 9 の内壁面 2 9 a と樹脂充填材 3 0 とが框化面を介して強固に密着した絶縁性基板を得た(図 2 (d) 参照)。この工程により、樹脂充填材層 3 0 の表面と導体回路 2 4 の表面とが同一平面とな

【0100】(5)上記基板を水洗、酸性脱脂した後、ソフトエッチングし、次いで、エッチング液を基板の両面にスプレイで吹き付けて、導体回路24の表面とスルーホール29のランド表面に内壁とをエッチング液としたより、導体回路24の全表面に粗化面24a、29aを形成した(図3(a)参照)。エッチング液として、イミダンル4個(II) 34体(1)可量が、グリコール酸7重量部、塩化カリウム.5重量部を含むエッチング液(メック柱製、メックエッチボンド)を使用した。

後(メック柱製、メックエッチボンド)を使用した。 (0101)(6)次に、上記Aー1で作製した基板よ り少し大きめの層間樹脂絶縁層用樹脂フィルムを基板上 に裁置し、圧力0.4 MPa、温度80℃、圧量時間 の野の条件で圧量1で根拠にた後、さらに、以下の方 法により真空ラミネータ装置を用いて貼り付けることに より層間樹脂総線層22を形成した(図3(b)参 限)。すなわち、層階樹脂溶極層用樹脂フィルムを基板 上に、真空度65Pa、圧力0.4 MPa、温度80、 時間60秒の条件で本圧着し、その後、170℃で30 付間条硬化させた。

[0102] (7) 次に、層間樹脂絶縁層22上に、厚さ1.2mmの賈適孔が形成されたマスクを介して、痰 長10.4 μ mの $C0_2$ ガスレーザにて、ビーム径4.0mm、トップハットモード、パルス幅8.0 μ 秒、マスクの買節孔の径1.0mm、1ショットの条件で層間 樹脂絶縁層22に、直径80 μ mのパイアホール用開口 26を形成した(図3(C)参照 D

[0103] (8) バイアホール用間口26を形成した基板を、60g/1の過マンガン酸を含む80℃の溶液に10分間浸潤し、層間機能終絶層220表面に存在するエポキン樹脂粒子を倍解除去することにより、バイアホール用間口26の内壁面を含むその表面に粗化面を形成した(図3 (d) 参照)

【0104】(9)次に、上配処理を終えた起城を、中 和溶液(シブレイ社製)に浸漬してから水洗いした。さ ちに、粗面に処理(組化深さ3μm)した該基板の表面 に、パラジウム触媒を付与することにより、層間樹脂給 緑層22の表面(バイアホール用間26の内壁面を含 切)に触媒体付着させた(図示せず)。即も、上配基 板を塩化パラジウム(PdCl₂)と塩化第ースズ(S nCl₂)とを含む触媒液中に浸漬し、パラジウム金属 を析出させることにより物域を付与した。

【0105】(10)次に、以下の組成の無電解鋼めっき水溶液中に、基板を浸漬し、層間樹脂絶縁層22の表

面 (パイアホール用開口 26の内壁面を含む) 、および、貫通孔 29の壁面に厚さ0.6~3.0 μ mの無電解銅めっき膜32を形成した(図4(a)参照)。

【0106】 (無電解めっき水溶液)

30℃の液温度で40分

【0107】 (11) 次に、無電解銅めっき膜32が形成された基板に市販の感光性ドライフィルムを張り付け、マスクを載置して、100 m J /c m 2 で露光し、

0.8%炭酸ナトリウム水溶液で現像処理することにより、厚さ20 μ mのめっきレジスト23を設けた(図4(b)参照)。

【0108】(12)ついで、基板を50℃の水で洗浄して脱脂し、25℃の水で水洗後、さちに硫酸で洗浄してから、以下の条件で電解めっきを施し、めっきレジスト23手形成態に、厚さ20中の電解剝めっき膜33を形成した(図4(c)参照)。

【0109】〔電解めっき液〕

硫酸 2.24 mol/1 硫酸銅 0.26 mol/1

添加剤 19.5 ml/l (アトテックジャパン社製、カパラシドGL)

[電解めっき条件]

電流密度 1 A / d m² 時間 65 分 温度 22±2 ℃

[0110] (13) さらに、めっきレジスト23を5 % NaのHで刺輸除去した後、そのめっきレジスト23 下の無電解型のき膜を破骸と遮骸化水楽との混合液でエッチング処理して溶解除去し、無電解網めっき膜32と路 5 いイアホール27を60 を形成した 図4

(d)参照)。さらに、上記(5)の工程で用いたエッチング液と同様のエッチング液(メックエッチボンド)を用性のよりを15(パイアホール27を含む)表面に粗化面を形成した。

【0111】 (14)次に、ジエチレングリコールジメ チルエーテル (DMDG) に60 里量%の濃度になるよう た店溶解させた、クレゾールノボラック型エボキシ樹脂 (日本化薬社製)のエボキシ基50%をアクリル化した 感光性付与のオリゴマー(分子量:4000)46.6 電量部、メチルエチルケトンに溶解させた80重量% のピスフェノールA型エボキシ樹脂(油化シェル社製、 商品名:エピコート1001) 15.0重量部、イミダ ゾール硬化剤(四国化成社製、商品名:2E4MZ-C N) 1. 6重量部、感光性モノマーである2官能アクリ ルモノマー (日本化薬計製、商品名:R604) 4.5 重量部、同じく多価アクリルモノマー(共栄化学社製、 商品名: DPE6A) 1. 5重量部, 分散系消泡剤(サ ンノプコ社製、S-65) O. 71重量部を容器にと り、撒拌、混合して混合組成物を調製し、この混合組成 物に対して光重合開始剤としてベンゾフェノン(関東化 学計製) 2. 0重量部、光増感剤としてのミヒラーケト ン(関東化学社製) 0.2重量部、を加えることによ り、粘度を25℃で2、0Pa·sに調整したソルダー レジスト組成物を得た。なお、粘度測定は、B型粘度計 (東京計器社製、DVL-B型) で60min-1 (rp m) の場合はローターNo. 4、6min-1 (rpm) の場合はローターNo. 3によった。

【0112】 (15) 次に、層間樹脂除緑層 2 と 導体 回路 2 5 (バイアホール2 7 を含む) とを形成した基板 の両面に、上記シルダーレジスト組成物を 3 0 μ mの厚さで塗布し、7 0 ℃で 2 0 分間、7 0 ℃で 3 0 分間の条件で乾燥処理を行い、ソルダーレジス組成物の層 3 4′を形成した(図5 (a) 参照) 5

【0113】(16)次いで、半田パンブ形成用開口と 光学素子、侵光素子および発光素子)用開口のパターン が抽画された厚さ5mmのフォトマスクをソルダーレジ スト層に密着させて1000mJ/cm²の紫外線で露 光し、DMTG溶液で現像処理し、200μmの直径の 間口を形成した。そして、さらに、80℃で1時間、100℃で1時間、120℃で1時間、150℃3時間 の条件でそれぞれ加熱処理を行ってソルダーレジスト層 を硬化させ、半田パンブ形成用開口35と光学素子用開 口31とを有し、その厚さが20μmのソルダーレジス ト層34を形成した(図5(b)参照)。なお、上記ソルダーレジス ト超のメルダーレジス ト超のメルダーレジス ト組成物としては、市販のソルダーレジス ト組成物を伸取することもできる。

【0115】(18)次に、ソルダーレジスト層34 に 形成した半田パンブ形成用側口35と光学業子用開口3 1に半田ペーストを印刷し、さらに、光学業子用開口3 1に印刷した半田ペーストに、受光素子38 および発光 来子39の受光部38 a および発光部39 a の位置合わせを行いながら取り付け、200℃可リフローすることにより、受光素子38 および死光素子39 実装数するとともに、半田パンブ形成用開口35に半田パンブ37を 形成し、ICチップ実装用基値とした。なお、受光素子38としては、InGaAsからなるものを用い、発光素子38としては、InGGASPからなるものを用いた(図5(c)参照)。

【0116】B. 多層プリント配線板の作製

B-1. 層間樹脂絶縁層用樹脂フィルムの作製

A-1で用いた方法と同様の方法を用いて層間樹脂絶縁 層用樹脂フィルムを作製した。

B-2. 貫通孔充填用樹脂組成物の調製

A-2で用いた方法と同様の方法を用いて貫通孔充填用 樹脂組成物を作製した。

【0117】B-3. 多層プリント配線板の製造

(1) 厚さの、6 mmのガラスエポキシ樹脂または B T 樹脂からなる絶縁性基板 1 の両面に 1 8 μ mの胸格 8 が ラミネートされている胸張機骸板を出発材料とした(図 6 (a) 参照)。まず、この卵張積層板をドリル削孔 し、無電解めっき処理を施し、パターン状にエッチング することにより、基板 1 の両面に導体回路 4 とスルーホ ール9 と巻形成した。

【0118】(2) スルーホール29と導体回路24と を形成した基板を水洗いし、乾燥した後、エッチング液 (メック社製、メックエッチボンド)をスプレイで吹き 付け、スルーホール9を含む導体回路4の表面に粗化面 4a、9aを形成した(図6 (b) 参照)。

【0119】(3)上記B-2に記載した朝師汚場材を スルーホール9内および基板1の片面の導体回路非形成 部と導体回路4の外縁部とに樹脂充填材10'の層を形成した。すなわち、まず、スキージを用いてスルーホール内に樹脂液料を押し込んだ後、100℃、20分の 条件で乾燥させた。次に、導体回路非形成部に相当する 部分が開口したマスクを基板しに載置し、スキージを用 かて凹部となっている導体に関係非形成部に相当する を発填し、100℃、20分の条件で乾燥させることに より樹脂充填材10'の層を形成した(図6(c)参 昭9)。

[0120] (4)上記(3)の処理を終えた基板の片面を、非600のベルト研磨紙(三共理化学社製)を用いたベルトサンダー研盤により、導体回路40表面やスルーホールののランド表面に樹脂充填材10′が残らないように研歴し、次いで、上記ペルトサンダー研磨による傷を取り除くためのパワ研修を行った。このような一

連の研磨を基板の他方の面についても同様に行った。次 いで、100℃で1時間、120℃で3時間、150℃ で1時間、180℃で7時間の加熱処理を行って樹脂充 填材層10を形成した。

【0121】このようにして、スルーホール9や導体回路非形成部下形成された樹脂汚填材100表層部および 博体回路4の表面を平坦化し、樹脂充填材10と導体回路4の側面4aとが租化面を介して強固に密着し、また、スルーホール9の内壁面9aと樹脂充填材10とが租化面を介して強固に密着した絶縁性基板を得た(図6(d)参照)。この工程により、樹脂充填材層10の表面と導体回路4の表面とが同一平面となる。

【0122】(5)上記基板を水洗、酸性肥脂した後、 ソフトエッチングし、次いで、エッチング液を基板の両 面にスプレイで吹き付けて、導体回路1の表面とスルー ホール9のランド表面と内壁とをエッチングすることに より、導体回路4の企表面に粗化面4a、9aを形成し た(図7(a)参照)。なお、エッチング液としては、 メック計製、メックエッチボンドを伸用した。

【0123】(6)次に、上配B-1で作製した基板上 り少し大きめの層間樹脂治線層用樹脂フィルムを基板上 に載置し、圧力の・4 MP a、温度80℃、圧着時間1 0秒の条件で仮圧着して載断した後、さらに、以下の方 法により真色ラミネータ装置を用いて貼り付けることに より層間樹脂給線層2を形成した(図7(b)参照) すなわち、原間樹脂絶線層用樹脂フィルムを基板上に、 真空度65Pa、圧力0.4 MPa、温度80、時間6 0秒の条件で本圧着し、その後、170℃で30分間熱 煙化させた。

【0125】(8) 次に、日本真空技術社製、SV-4 5 40を用いてプラズマ処理を行い、層間樹脂絶縁層 2 の表面を租化した(図7 (4) 参問)。ことでは、不活 性ガスとしてアルゴンガスを使用し、電力200W、ガ 石圧0.6 Pa、温度70つの条件で2分間プラズマ処 理を行った。次に、同じ装置を用い、内部のアルゴンガ スを交換した後、SV-4540を用い、N1をターヴ ットにしたスパッタリングを、QEO.6Pa、温度8 0℃、電力200W、時間5分間の条件で行い、N1か らなる金属間を問間機能終層2の表面に形成した。な おN1層の原料を62.1 μ m である。

【0126】(9)次に、以下の組成の無電解鋼めっき 水溶液中に、N:層を形成した基板を浸漬し、N:層上 に厚さ0.6~3.0μmの無電解鋼めっき籐を形成し た(図8(a)参照)。なお、図8においては、Ni = Bと無電解鋼めっき膜とからなる層を薄膜導体層12と示している。

[無雷解めっき水溶液]

30℃の液温度で40分

[0 1 2 7] (10) 次に、網際導体層 1 2 か形成された基板に市販の感光性ドライフィルムを張り付け、マスクを報置して、100mJ/cm²で露光し、0.8% 炭酸ナトリウム水溶液で現像処理することにより、厚さ20μmのめっきレジスト3を設けた(図8(b)参照)。

【0128】 (11) ついで、基板を50℃の水で洗浄 して脱脂し、25℃の水で水洗後、さらに硫酸で洗浄し てから、以下の条件で電解めっきを施し、めっきレジス ト3非形成部に、厚さ20μmの電解網めっき膜3を形 成した(図8(c)参照)。

「雷解めっき液〕

硫酸 2.24 mol/1 硫酸銅 0.26 mol/1 添加剤 19.5 ml/1 (アトテックジャパン社製、カパラシドGL)

[電解めっき条件]

電流密度 1 A / d m² 時間 65 分 温度 2.2±2 ℃

【0129】(12) さらに、めっきレジスト23を5 %NaのHで剥離除去した後、そのめっきレジスト3下 の清膜導体層を削酸、硫酸および過酸化水素との混合液 でエッチング処理して溶解除去し、薄膜導体層12と電 解鯛かき膜13とからなる厚さ18μmの導体回路5 (パイプホール7を含む)を形成した(図8(d)参 明)。

【0130】(13)次に、上記(5)~(12)の工程の工程を繰り返すことにより、上層の層間樹脂絶縁層と導体回路とを積層形成した(図9(a)~図10(a)参照)。さらに、上記(5)の工程で用いた方法

(a) 参照)。さらに、上記(5)の工程で用いた方法 と同様の方法を用いて最外層の導体回路に粗化面を形成 した。

【0131】(14)次に、最外層の層間樹脂絶縁層2 の表面の所定の位置に、以下の方法を用いて光路変換ミ ラー19を有する光導波路18を形成した(図10 (b)参照)。すなわち、予め、その一幅に先端が1% 90°のダイヤモンドソーを用いて45°光路変換ミラー19を形成しておいた PMM Aからなるフィルム状の光導液路 (マイクロパーツ社製:幅1mm、厚さ20μm)を、光変換ミラー非形視側のその地端の側面と層間樹脂給線層の風力が揃えるた比的付けた、 窓光導液路の脂り付けは、 窓光導液路の層間樹脂絶線層との接着面に熟現に性樹脂からなる接着剤を厚さ10μmに参布しておき、圧着後、60℃71時間の保化させることにより行った。なお、本実施側では、60℃71時間の条件で硬化を行ったが、場合によってはステップ硬化をおこなってもよい。貼り付け時に光導液路により応力が発生したくいからである。

【0132】(15)次に、ジエチレングリコールジメ チルエーテル (DMDG) に60重量%の濃度になるよ うに溶解させた、クレゾールノボラック型エポキシ樹脂 (日本化薬計製)のエポキシ基50%をアクリル化した 感光性付与のオリゴマー(分子量:4000)46.6 7重量部、メチルエチルケトンに溶解させた80重量% のビスフェノールA型エポキシ樹脂(油化シェル社製、 商品名:エピコート1001) 15.0重量部、イミダ ゾール硬化剤(四国化成社製、商品名:2E4MZ-C N) 1. 6重量部、感光性モノマーである2官能アクリ ルモノマー (日本化薬社製、商品名:R604) 3,0 重量部、同じく多価アクリルモノマー(共栄化学社製、 商品名: DPE6A) 1. 5重量部、分散系消泡剤(サ ンノプコ計製、S-65) O. 71重量部を容器にと り、攪拌、混合して混合組成物を調製し、この混合組成 物に対して光重合開始剤としてベンゾフェノン(関東化 学社製) 2. 0重量部、光増感剤としてのミヒラーケト ン (関東化学社製) 0.2 重量部、を加えることによ り、粘度を25℃で2.0Pa・sに調整したソルダー レジスト組成物を調製し、さらに、光導波路18を形成 した基板の両面に、上記ソルダーレジスト組成物を35 μmの厚さで塗布し、70℃で20分間、70℃で30 分間の条件で乾燥処理を行い、ソルダーレジス組成物の 層14'を形成した(図10(c)参照)。

【0 13 3】 (16) 次いで、基板の片面に、半田バンブ形成用開口と光路用開口とのバターンが描画された厚さ5mmのフォトマスクをソルダーレジスト層に密着させて1000円 / cm² の繋外級で霧光し、DMTG溶液で現像処理し、200μmの直径の開口を形成した。そして、さらに、80℃で1時間、100℃で1時間、120℃で1時間、150℃で3時間の条件でそれぞれ加熱処理を行ってソルダーレジスト層を硬化させ、半田バンブ形成用開口15と光学案子用開口11とを有し、その厚さが20μmのソルダーレジスト層14を形成した(図1(a)参照)

【0134】(17)次に、ソルダーレジスト層14を 形成した基板を、塩化ニッケル(2.3×10⁻¹mol (1)、次亜リン酸ナトリウム (2.8×10⁻¹mol/1)、クエン酸ナトリウム (1.6×10⁻¹mol/1) を含むり日=4.50角電解ニッケルゆっき液に20分間浸漉して、半田パンブ形成用開口15に厚さ5μmのニッケルゆっき層を形成した。さらに、その基板をシアン化金ガリウム (7.6×10⁻³mol/1)、塩エリン酸ナトリウム (1.2×10⁻¹mol/1)、次亜リン酸ナトリウム (1.7×10⁻¹mol/1)、次亜リン酸ナトリウム (1.7×10⁻¹mol/1)、次亜リンカトリウム (1.7×10⁻¹mol/1)、次亜リントリカム (1.7×10⁻¹mol/1)、次亜リントリカム (1.7×10⁻¹mol/1)、次色が無電解金めっき液に80℃の条件で7.5分間浸漉して、ニッケルめっき層上に、厚さ0.03μmの金めっき層を形成し、半四パッド16とした。

【0135】(18) 次に、ソルダーレジスト層14に 形成した半田パンブ形成用間□15に半田ペーストを印 刷し、200℃でリフローすることにより半田パンブ形 成用間□15に半田パンブ17を形成し、多層ブリント 配線板とした(図11(1)参照)。

【0136】C. IC実数が通信用デバイスの製造まず、上貼Aの工程を経て製造したICチップ実装用基板に、ICチップを実装し、その後、網開封止を行い、IC実装基板を得た。。次に、このICチップ実装基板と上記目の工程を経て製造した多層プリント配線板とを上記目の工程を経て製造した多層プリント配線板とを上記はり両基板の半田パンプ同士を接続して半田接続部を形成し、IC実装光通信用デバイスを製造した(図1参照)。

[0137] このようにして得られた I (実験光通信用 デバイスについて、受光素子に対向する光導放路の多層 ブリント配縁板からの露出面に光ファイバを取り付け、 受光素子に対向する光導波路の多層ブリント配線板から の露出面に検出器を取り付けた後、光ファイバを介して だ信号を送り、 I Cチップで設算させた後、検出器で光 信号を検出したところ、所望の光信号を検出することが でき、本事態例で製造した I C実装光通信用デバイス が、光通信用デバイスとして充分満足できる性能を有し ていることが明らかとなった。

[0138]

【発明の効果】 本発明の光適信用デバイスは、上記した ように、所定の位置に受光素子および発光素子が実装さ れた I C チップ実装用基板と、所定の位置に光等成路が 形成された多層プリント配納板とから構成されているた め、実装した光学部と間の接続損失が低く、光通信用デ バイスとして接続信頼性に優れる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の光通信用デバイスの一実施形態を模式 的に示す断面図である。

【図2】本発明の光通信用デバイスを構成する I C チップ実装用基板を製造する工程の一部を模式的に示す断面図である。

【図3】本発明の光通信用デバイスを構成する I Cチッ

プ実装用基板を製造する工程の一部を模式的に示す断面 図である。

【図4】本発明の光通信用デバイスを構成する I C チップ実装用基板を製造する工程の一部を模式的に示す断面図である。

【図5】本発明の光通信用デバイスを構成する I C チップ実装用基板を製造する工程の一部を模式的に示す断面図である。

【図6】本発明の光通信用デバイスを構成する多層プリント配線板を製造する工程の一部を模式的に示す断面図である。

【図7】本発明の光通信用デバイスを構成する多層プリント配線板を製造する工程の一部を模式的に示す断面図である。

【図8】本発明の光通信用デバイスを構成する多層プリント配線板を製造する工程の一部を模式的に示す断面図である。

【図9】本発明の光通信用デバイスを構成する多層プリント配線板を製造する工程の一部を模式的に示す断面図である。

【図10】本発明の光通信用デパイスを構成する多層ブリント配線板を製造する工程の一部を模式的に示す断面図である。

【図11】本発明の光通信用デバイスを構成する多層プリント配線板を製造する工程の一部を模式的に示す断面図である。

【符号の説明】

100 多層プリント配線板

101 基板

102 層間樹脂絶縁層

104 導体回路

107 パイアホール

109 スルーホール

111 ルロカーロンスト層

114 ブルターレンへ

119 光変換用ミラー

120 ICチップ実装用基板

121 基板

122 層間樹脂絶縁層

124 導体回路

127 バイアホール

129 スルーホール

131 光学素子用開口 134 ソルダーレジスト層

138 受光素子

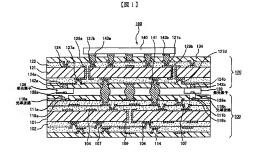
139 発光素子

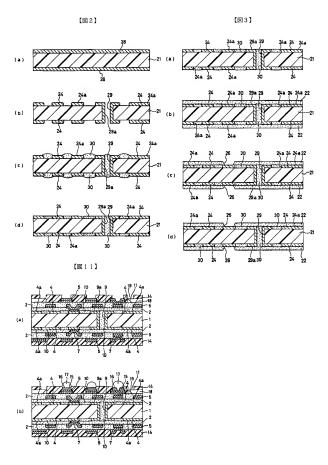
140 ICチップ

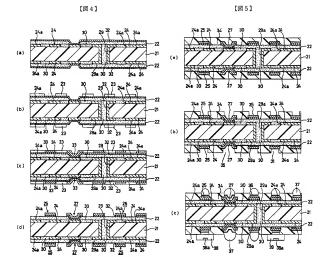
141、143 半田接続部

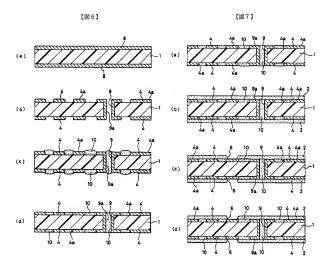
142 導電層

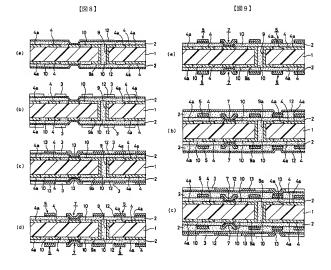
150 光通信用デバイス



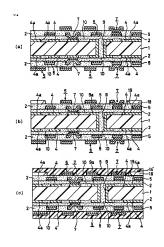








[図10]



フロントページの続き

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EEO6 EE23

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